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Introduction and Overview

EPA's Mission

The mission of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect human health and the environment. This budget request reflects the tough choices needed for our nation's short- and long-term fiscal health. The President directed EPA and other federal agencies to reduce funding levels out of an understanding that the same sacrifices are being made by American families every day. While this budget includes significant cuts, it is designed to ensure that EPA can effectively carry out its core mission to protect public health and our environment, including reductions of air and water pollution, ensuring the safety of chemicals, providing for the strong enforcement of environmental standards, as well as the cleanup of contaminated sites that Americans expect. It also reflects EPA's overarching commitment to science and our focus on the concerns of underserved communities and at-risk populations.

Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

The FY 2012 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification requests \$8.973 billion in discretionary budget authority. This represents a reduction of approximately \$1.3 billion from FY 2010 enacted levels of \$10.3 billion, EPA's highest funding level

since its creation. As it does every year, EPA has worked to find efficiencies within

our programs while protecting the most vulnerable in our communities, maintaining hard-won momentum in improving compliance, revitalizing key ecosystems and following the science that will help the Agency sustain progress and foster innovation. For FY 2012, funding is maintained for EPA's core priorities, such as enforcement of the environment and public health protections.

While this budget includes significant cuts, such as a combined \$947 million reduction to EPA's Clean Water and Drinking Water Revolving Funds (SRFs), as with any smart budget, EPA plans to make targeted investments to ensure its effectiveness and efficiency in protecting our health and environment. The FY 2012 Budget maintains funding to update the Clean Air Act's standards and our efforts to assist in transitioning America to a clean energy economy. It continues the critical work necessary for protecting and restoring America's waters. This budget seeks to sustain progress in assuring the safety of chemicals in our products, our environment and our bodies through strategic investments and new approaches. It reflects a commitment to close loopholes for big polluters, better ensuring that our federal laws are enforced effectively and leverages new technologies to improve data processes,

reducing the burden on states, tribes, affected industry and the Agency. It also focuses on community-level engagement to reach a broader range of citizens. Finally, it continues to reflect our core values of science and transparency in addressing America's complex environmental protection challenges.

Although these difficult choices may unfortunately slow the pace of progress toward performance measures established in our FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan, the FY 2012 budget maintains the fundamental mission of the Agency: to protect the health of the American people and our environment.

Below are the FY 2012 funding points of focus:

Improving Air Quality and Supporting Action on Greenhouse Gas Pollution

EPA will continue to protect American families' health by enforcing the Clean Air Act's updated air pollution standards that rein in big polluters by cutting back on mercury, carbon dioxide, arsenic and other life-threatening pollution in the air we breathe. EPA will take measured, common-sense steps to address greenhouse gas (GHG) pollution and improve air quality. Taking these reasonable steps to update standards now will allow the Agency to better protect people's health, drive technology innovation for a stronger economy, and protect the environment cost-effectively. In fact, creating more

sustainable materials and products is an opportunity for American innovators, investors, and entrepreneurs.

EPA is requesting \$5.1 million in additional resources for Air Toxics and \$6.2 million in upgrades to the National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL). Additional resources for air toxics will be used to improve EPA's air toxic monitoring capabilities and to improve dissemination of information between and among the various EPA offices, the state, local and tribal governments, and the public. Additional resources for the NVFEL will begin to address the anticipated more than four-fold increase in the number of vehicle and engine certificates EPA issues and the much more challenging oversight requirements for both the vehicle/engine compliance program and fuels programs due to the diversity of sophisticated technologies.

EPA's FY 2012 budget requests \$46 million for efforts aimed to reduce GHG pollution and address the Climate and Clean Energy Challenge. This includes the \$25 million described below for state grants focused on developing the technical capacity for addressing GHG pollution in their Clean Air Act permitting activities and an additional \$5 million for related EPA efforts. \$6 million in additional funding is included for the development and implementation of new emission standards that will reduce GHG pollution from passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and medium duty passenger vehicles. These funds also will support EPA's assessment and potential development, in

response to legal obligations, of standards for other mobile sources. Also included is \$7 million for the assessment and potential development of New Source Performance Standards for several categories of major stationary sources through means that are flexible and manageable for business. Finally, this amount includes \$2.5 million for priority measurement, reporting and verification activities related to implementing the Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule, to ensure the collection of high quality data.

Protecting America's Water

Many of America's waterbodies are imperiled from a variety of stressors, and EPA will work to confront the challenges from multiple angles – local and national, traditional and innovative. In FY 2012, EPA will concentrate on a few targeted waterbodies. As part of the Administration's long-term strategy, EPA is implementing a Sustainable Water Infrastructure Policy that focuses on working with States and communities to enhance technical, managerial and financial capacity. Important to the technical capacity will be enhancing alternatives analysis to expand "green infrastructure" options and their multiple benefits. Future year budgets for the SRFs gradually adjust, taking into account repayments, through 2016 with the goal of providing, on average, about 5 percent of water infrastructure spending annually. When coupled with increasing repayments from loans made in past years by states, the annual funding will allow the

SRFs to finance a significant percentage in clean water and drinking water infrastructure. Federal dollars provided through the SRFs will act as a catalyst for efficient system-wide planning and ongoing management of sustainable water infrastructure. Overall, the Administration requests a combined \$2.5 billion for the SRFs. This request brings the four year total for SRFs to nearly \$17 billion (FY 2009 – FY 2012).

EPA is increasing resources to address upstream pollution resources in the Mississippi River Basin. The Mississippi River Basin Program is funded at \$6.0 million and will focus on nonpoint source program enhancements to spur water-quality improvement. This is supported by \$600,000 for enforcement activities in the Basin. Resources for the Chesapeake Bay Program are increased by \$17.4 million to \$67.4 million to support our work under the President's Executive Order on the Chesapeake Bay, for implementing a strategy to restore Bay water quality. While funding has gone down from 2010 levels, EPA will also continue to lead the implementation of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, providing \$350 million for programs and projects strategically chosen to target the most significant environmental problems in the Great Lakes ecosystem. Continuing efforts in these and other clean water and drinking water projects reflects a commitment to leverage Federal agency partnerships to strengthen disadvantaged communities by

reconnecting them with their waters and achieving community-based goals.

Building Strong State and Tribal Partnerships

The mission of EPA is achieved through strong collaboration with states and tribes and reflects the Agency's overarching commitment to address the legitimate concerns of underserved communities and at-risk populations. This budget includes \$1.2 billion for State and Tribal categorical grants, an increase of \$85 million, to support States and Tribes to implement their environmental programs. Our partners are working diligently to implement updated standards under the Clean Air Act (CAA) and Clean Water Act (CWA) and need additional support during this time of constrained state budgets.

The \$306 million in State grant funding for air programs is above historical levels and necessary to meet the additional responsibilities associated with achieving air quality standards that better protect people's health and the environment. Increases for air grants include \$25 million for development and deployment of technical capacity needed to address GHG pollution in permitting under the CAA and \$54 million to support increased state workload for implementation of updated National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

An additional \$21 million is requested for Water Pollution Control (Sec 106) grants.

This increase addresses issues that continue to degrade water quality issues nationwide by supporting states as they focus on the continued development of water quality standards, identification of impaired waters, development of Total Maximum Daily Loads for use in permit actions, and targeted enforcement to address the most serious instances of noncompliance. An additional \$4 million is requested for Public Water Systems Supervision (PWSS) grants to support management of state and drinking water system data. This will improve transparency and efficiency as it will replace the outdated Safe Drinking Water Information System/State Version (SDWIS/State) and improve reporting and dissemination of drinking water system compliance information. \$20 million is requested for the Tribal Multimedia Implementation grant program in order to help tribes move beyond building the capacity to plan, develop, and establish environmental protection programs under the GAP program to implementation. This is intended to advance negotiated environmental plans and activities on a cooperative basis between tribes and EPA, ensuring that tribal environmental priorities are adequately addressed.

Strengthening Enforcement and Compliance

The FY 2012 President's Budget includes approximately \$621 million for EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance program. EPA enforcement programs face complex challenges that demand both

traditional and innovative strategies to improve our effectiveness and efficiency in protecting the health of American families. Through the Regaining Ground: Increasing Compliance in Critical Areas initiative, EPA will begin to harness the tools of modern technology to address some of these challenges and make EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program more efficient and effective. EPA will start using 21st century electronic reporting (e-reporting), monitoring tools, and market-based approaches to ensure a level playing field for American businesses.

Maximizing the use of advanced data and monitoring tools will allow EPA to focus its limited inspection and enforcement resources in those areas where they are most effective or most necessary. These include complex industrial operations that require physical inspection, cases involving potentially significant harm to human health or the environment, potential criminal violations or repeat violators. In FY 2012, EPA will begin to review existing compliance reporting requirements to identify opportunities to use objective self-monitoring, self or third party certification, public accountability, advanced monitoring techniques, and electronic reporting requirements.

EPA has focused on identifying where the most significant vulnerabilities exist, in terms of scale and potential risk and proposes to increase oversight/monitoring of regulated high risk facilities in order to better implement prevention approaches. In

FY 2012, as part of the Regaining Ground initiative, EPA will invest an additional \$5 million to increase the number of inspections at high risk facilities like oil facilities regulated under the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) and the Facility Response Plan (FRP) regulations. Funding will also be used to develop and implement a third party audit program for non-high risk SPCC facilities, in order to improve the efficiency of targeting resources and inspectors at these facilities in the future.

Enhancing Chemical Safety

America's citizens deserve to know the products they use are safe. To sustain progress in assuring the safety of chemicals in our products, our environment and our bodies, EPA is improving how it assesses the safety of chemicals in the environment and the marketplace. FY 2012 represents a crucial stage in EPA's approach for enhancing chemical safety. The program has attained its 'zero tolerance' goal in preventing introduction of unsafe new chemicals into commerce but many 'pre-TSCA' chemicals already in commerce remain un-assessed.

In FY 2012, EPA will continue with the transformation of its approach for ensuring chemical safety. EPA's approach will be centered on increasing the pace in assessing chemicals, strengthening information management, taking immediate and lasting actions to eliminate or reduce identified

chemical risks, and developing proven safer alternatives.

This budget request includes a \$16 million investment to more fully implement the Administrator's Enhancing Chemical Safety initiative by taking action to reduce chemical risks, increase the pace of chemical hazard assessments, and provide the public with greater access to toxic chemical information. Funding will support implementation of chemical risk reduction actions that consider the impact of chemicals on children's health and on disadvantaged, low income, and indigenous populations. The additional funding will help to close knowledge and risk management gaps for thousands of chemicals already in commerce by updating regulatory controls and other actions that decrease potential impacts to human health and the environment. EPA also will continue promoting use of safer chemicals, chemical management practices and technologies to enable the transition away from existing chemicals that present unreasonable human health and environmental risks.

Supporting Healthy Communities

The Environmental Protection Agency, along with other federal agencies, is committed to protect, sustain or restore the health of communities and ecosystems by bringing together a variety of programs, tools, approaches and resources directed to the local level. A diversity of perspectives and experiences brings a wider range of ideas and approaches and creates

opportunities for innovation. Results are drawn from both regulatory mechanisms and collaborative partnerships with stakeholders. Partnerships with international, Federal, state, tribal, and local governments and non-governmental organizations have long been a common thread across EPA's programs.

The FY 2012 budget includes a \$19.8 million multidisciplinary initiative for Healthy Communities. It supports states and communities in promoting healthier school environments by increasing technical support, outreach and co-leading Federal interagency coordination and integration efforts. It also provides resources to address air toxics within at-risk communities and to support the important joint DOT/HUD/EPA outreach and technical assistance efforts to encourage and facilitate sustainable development within communities.

EPA supports the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative to develop a community-based 21st century conservation agenda that can also spur job creation in the tourism and recreation industries. EPA will join the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Council on Environmental Quality to lead the coordinated effort to leverage support across the Federal Government to help community-driven efforts to protect and restore our outdoor legacy. The area-wide planning and community support focus of existing EPA programs and initiatives like Urban Waters and Brownfields programs align well with the goals and objectives of this new initiative.

Maintaining a Strong Science Foundation

In FY 2012, EPA is restructuring our scientific research program to be more integrated and cross-disciplinary, allowing our scientific work to be more transformational. EPA is strengthening its planning and delivery of science to more deeply examine our environmental and public health challenges and inform sustainable solutions to meet our strategic goals. By looking at problems from a systems perspective, this new research approach will create synergy and produce more timely and comprehensive results beyond those possible from approaches that are more narrowly targeted to single chemicals or problem areas. In FY 2012, we are requesting a science and technology budget of \$826 million. This amount includes increases to research on endocrine disrupting chemicals, green chemistry, e-waste and e-design, green infrastructure, computational toxicology, air monitoring,

drinking water and Science, Technology, Engineering, or Mathematics (STEM) Fellowships.

Science is – and must continue to be – the foundation of all our work at EPA. Good science leads to shared solutions; everyone benefits from clean air and clean water. Rigorous science leads to innovative solutions to complex environmental challenges. Most of the scientific research increases will support additional Science to Achieve Results (STAR) grants and fellowships to make progress on these research priorities and leverage the expertise of the academic research community. This budget also supports the study of computational toxicology and other priority research efforts with a focus on advancing the design of sustainable solutions for reducing risks associated with environmentally hazardous substances. Two million dollars is also included to conduct a long-term review of EPA's laboratory network.

Resource Summary Tables

Environmental Protection Agency FY 2012 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget
<i>Science & Technology</i>	\$846,049.0	\$817,677.7	\$846,049.0	\$825,596.0
<i>Oil Spill Supplemental</i>	\$2,000.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Science & Technology	\$848,049.0	\$817,677.7	\$846,049.0	\$825,596.0
Environmental Program & Management	\$2,993,779.0	\$2,966,637.1	\$2,993,779.0	\$2,876,634.0
Inspector General	\$44,791.0	\$42,238.8	\$44,791.0	\$45,997.0
Building and Facilities	\$37,001.0	\$39,548.8	\$37,001.0	\$41,969.0
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$18,379.0	\$16,904.4	\$18,379.0	\$23,662.0
<i>Superfund Program</i>	\$1,269,732.0	\$1,372,230.3	\$1,269,732.0	\$1,203,206.0
<i>IG Transfer</i>	\$9,975.0	\$9,337.9	\$9,975.0	\$10,009.0
<i>S&T Transfer</i>	\$26,834.0	\$28,032.8	\$26,834.0	\$23,016.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,306,541.0	\$1,409,601.0	\$1,306,541.0	\$1,236,231.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$113,101.0	\$116,882.3	\$113,101.0	\$112,481.0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$4,978,223.0	\$4,392,447.4	\$4,978,223.0	\$3,860,430.0
<i>SUB-TOTAL, EPA</i>	<i>\$10,339,864.0</i>	<i>\$9,801,937.5</i>	<i>\$10,337,864.0</i>	<i>\$9,023,000.0</i>
Rescission of Prior Year Funds	(\$40,000.0)	\$0.0	(\$40,000.0)	(\$50,000.0)
<i>SUB-TOTAL, EPA (INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)</i>	<i>\$10,299,864.0</i>	<i>\$9,801,937.5</i>	<i>\$10,297,864.0</i>	<i>\$8,973,000.0</i>
<i>Recovery Act - EPM</i>		\$22,237.5		
<i>Recovery Act - IG</i>		\$6,925.6		
<i>Recovery Act - LUST</i>		(\$4,299.0)		
<i>Recovery Act - SF</i>		\$5,190.3		
<i>Recovery Act - STAG</i>		\$18,528.1		

Enacted Budget represents our Operating Plan. \$40M rescission implemented in 2010 against PY funds. See appendix for more detailed Recovery Act Information.

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget
Recovery Act Resources	\$0.0	\$48,582.5	\$0.0	\$0.0
TOTAL, EPA	\$10,299,864.0	\$9,850,520.0	\$10,297,864.0	\$8,973,000.0

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2012 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Full-time Equivalents (FTE)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget
<i>Science & Technology</i>	2,442.5	2,441.7	2,442.5	2,471.2
<i>Oil Spill Supplemental</i>		0.0	0.0	0.0
Science & Technology	2,442.5	2,441.7	2,442.5	2,471.2
Science and Tech. - Reim	3.0	0.3	3.0	1.5
Environmental Program & Management	10,925.3	10,793.6	10,925.3	10,851.9
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.0
Inspector General	296.0	283.3	296.0	300.0
Inland Oil Spill Programs	102.2	89.8	102.2	119.0
Inland Oil Spill Programs - Reim	0.0	80.2	0.0	0.0
<i>Superfund Program</i>	3,017.5	2,919.2	3,017.5	2,899.7
<i>IG Transfer</i>	65.8	52.2	65.8	65.8
<i>S&T Transfer</i>	110.0	98.8	110.0	106.4
Hazardous Substance Superfund	3,193.3	3,070.2	3,193.3	3,071.9
Superfund Reimbursables	75.5	94.1	75.5	50.7
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	75.3	67.0	75.3	64.3
WCF-REIMB	136.1	115.7	136.1	126.6
Rereg. & Exped. Proc. Rev Fund	167.8	142.1	167.8	145.0
Pesticide Registration Fund	0.0	69.0	0.0	0.0
Recovery Act Reimbursable: M&O	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0

Enacted Budget represents our Operating Plan. \$40M rescission implemented in 2010 against PY funds. See appendix for more detailed Recovery Act Information.

Recovery Act Reimbursable: S&T	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Recovery Act Reimbursable: SF	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
Well Permit BLM	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
SUB-TOTAL, FTE CEILING	<i>17,417.0</i>	<i>17,277.9</i>	<i>17,417.0</i>	<i>17,202.1</i>
Pesticide Registration Fund¹	69.0	0.0	69.0	69.0
TOTAL, EPA	17,486.0	17,277.9	17,486.0	17,271.1

¹ Presentation of reimbursable FTE for this account should not be interpreted as counting against the Agency ceiling, but rather a projection of reimbursable FTE to accurately and transparently account for the size of this program and the Agency.

Enacted Budget represents our Operating Plan. \$40M rescission implemented in 2010 against PY funds. See appendix for more detailed Recovery Act Information.

Goal and Objective Overview

Environmental Protection Agency FY 2012 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

GOAL, APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget
Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality	\$1,130,427.9	\$1,161,100.7	\$1,130,427.9	\$1,130,919.3
Environmental Program & Management	\$486,173.5	\$487,910.3	\$486,173.5	\$500,817.9
Science & Technology	\$286,884.9	\$273,033.9	\$286,884.9	\$280,583.9
Building and Facilities	\$8,611.6	\$9,322.0	\$8,611.6	\$10,179.9
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$339,655.5	\$382,346.0	\$339,655.5	\$328,943.9
Inspector General	\$5,234.2	\$4,447.5	\$5,234.2	\$6,290.5
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$3,868.2	\$4,041.0	\$3,868.2	\$4,103.3
Protecting America's Waters	\$5,645,339.6	\$4,989,963.6	\$5,645,339.6	\$4,342,645.5
Environmental Program & Management	\$1,202,988.5	\$1,191,126.7	\$1,202,988.5	\$1,034,492.8
Science & Technology	\$156,653.3	\$151,713.0	\$156,653.3	\$150,049.4
Building and Facilities	\$5,924.4	\$6,286.7	\$5,924.4	\$6,849.6
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$4,249,791.5	\$3,603,724.5	\$4,249,791.5	\$3,123,517.3
Inspector General	\$29,981.8	\$37,112.7	\$29,981.8	\$27,736.3
Cleaning Up Our Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development	\$2,075,066.9	\$2,232,328.3	\$2,073,066.9	\$2,017,061.5
Environmental Program & Management	\$358,305.3	\$374,308.1	\$358,305.3	\$358,810.2
Science & Technology	\$206,733.3	\$203,209.3	\$204,733.3	\$188,420.7
Building and Facilities	\$7,695.3	\$7,964.8	\$7,695.3	\$8,255.4
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$327,692.9	\$363,451.3	\$327,692.9	\$346,330.2

Enacted Budget represents our Operating Plan. \$40M rescission implemented in 2010 against PY funds. See appendix for more detailed Recovery Act Information.

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$112,155.8	\$111,742.3	\$112,155.8	\$111,586.0
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$16,022.6	\$14,509.1	\$16,022.6	\$20,540.6
Inspector General	\$4,811.3	\$4,491.9	\$4,811.3	\$5,906.8
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,041,650.5	\$1,152,651.5	\$1,041,650.5	\$977,211.7
Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution	\$681,126.8	\$671,424.4	\$681,126.8	\$702,542.3
Environmental Program & Management	\$446,916.7	\$446,415.0	\$446,916.7	\$457,466.5
Science & Technology	\$179,545.2	\$171,878.5	\$179,545.2	\$188,244.1
Building and Facilities	\$10,007.5	\$11,095.6	\$10,007.5	\$11,446.4
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$34,708.6	\$34,675.7	\$34,708.6	\$34,755.5
Inspector General	\$2,659.6	\$1,812.8	\$2,659.6	\$3,320.2
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$7,289.2	\$5,546.8	\$7,289.2	\$7,309.5
Enforcing Environmental Laws	\$807,902.7	\$795,703.1	\$807,902.7	\$829,831.4
Environmental Program & Management	\$499,394.9	\$489,114.6	\$499,394.9	\$525,046.6
Science & Technology	\$18,232.2	\$17,843.0	\$18,232.2	\$18,297.9
Building and Facilities	\$4,762.3	\$4,879.7	\$4,762.3	\$5,237.7
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$26,374.6	\$26,778.0	\$26,374.6	\$26,883.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$945.2	\$841.0	\$945.2	\$895.0
Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$2,356.4	\$2,395.3	\$2,356.4	\$3,121.4
Inspector General	\$2,104.0	\$1,299.5	\$2,104.0	\$2,743.2
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$253,733.0	\$252,552.0	\$253,733.0	\$247,606.6
Sub-Total	<i>\$10,339,864.0</i>	<i>\$9,850,520.0</i>	<i>\$10,337,864.0</i>	<i>\$9,023,000.0</i>
Rescission of Prior Year Funds	(\$40,000.0)	\$0.0	(\$40,000.0)	(\$50,000.0)
Total	\$10,299,864.0	\$9,850,520.0	\$10,297,864.0	\$8,973,000.0

Recovery Act funds are included in the goal totals above. See Appendix for more details on Recovery Act funds.

Enacted Budget represents our Operating Plan. \$40M rescission implemented in 2010 against PY funds. See appendix for more detailed Recovery Act Information.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2012 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

GOAL, APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Authorized Full-time Equivalents (FTE)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget
Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality	2,735.4	2,714.2	2,735.4	2,809.2
Environmental Program & Management	1,879.5	1,874.2	1,879.5	1,937.9
Science & Technology	769.0	767.5	769.0	780.0
Inspector General	34.6	25.6	34.6	41.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.7
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Science and Tech. - Reim	3.0	0.3	3.0	1.5
WCF-REIMB	30.9	26.5	30.9	30.0
Recovery Act Reimbursable: M&O	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Protecting America's Waters	3,501.9	3,471.3	3,501.9	3,433.9
Environmental Program & Management	2,793.0	2,761.6	2,793.0	2,734.9
Science & Technology	484.3	466.4	484.3	494.0
Inspector General	198.1	213.9	198.1	180.9
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
WCF-REIMB	26.4	21.7	26.4	24.1
UIC Injection Well Permit BLM	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
Cleaning Up Our Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development	4,483.9	4,517.2	4,483.9	4,338.3
Environmental Program & Management	1,707.0	1,725.4	1,707.0	1,661.3
Science & Technology	555.0	545.5	555.0	533.5
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	69.9	62.6	69.9	59.8
Inland Oil Spill Programs	84.9	74.7	84.9	100.9
Inspector General	31.8	25.9	31.8	38.5
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,932.6	1,885.7	1,932.6	1,869.6

Enacted Budget represents our Operating Plan.

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0
Inland Oil Spill Programs - Reim	0.0	80.2	0.0	0.0
Superfund Reimbursables	75.5	85.0	75.5	50.7
WCF-REIMB	27.1	22.8	27.1	24.0
Recovery Act Reimbursable: M&O	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Recovery Act Reimbursable: S&T	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Recovery Act Reimbursable: SF	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution	2,692.5	2,741.0	2,692.5	2,706.4
Environmental Program & Management	1,908.2	1,883.5	1,908.2	1,912.6
Science & Technology	543.0	576.4	543.0	572.6
Inspector General	17.6	10.4	17.6	21.7
Rereg. & Exped. Proc. Rev Fund	167.8	142.1	167.8	145.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	21.9	18.3	21.9	22.3
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0
Pesticide Registration Fund	0.0	69.0	0.0	0.0
WCF-REIMB	34.1	30.4	34.1	32.3
Enforcing Environmental Laws	4,003.2	3,834.3	4,003.2	3,914.3
Environmental Program & Management	2,637.6	2,548.9	2,637.6	2,605.1
Science & Technology	91.1	85.8	91.1	91.1
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	5.4	4.4	5.4	4.5
Inland Oil Spill Programs	17.3	15.1	17.3	18.1
Inspector General	13.9	7.5	13.9	17.9
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,220.3	1,147.7	1,220.3	1,161.3
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Superfund Reimbursables	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0
WCF-REIMB	17.6	14.2	17.6	16.2
Total	17,417.0	17,277.9	17,417.0	17,202.1

Enacted Budget represents our Operating Plan.

Goal 1
Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and develop adaptation strategies to address climate change, and protect and improve air quality.

**Environmental Protection Agency
 FY 2012 Annual Performance Plan and
 Congressional Justification**

**Taking Action on Climate Change and
 Improving Air Quality**

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and develop adaptation strategies to address climate change, and protect and improve air quality.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Reduce the threats posed by climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and taking actions that

- help communities and ecosystems become more resilient to the effects of climate change.
- Achieve and maintain health-based air pollution standards and reduce risk from toxic air pollutants and indoor air contaminants.
- Restore the earth's stratospheric ozone layer and protect the public from the harmful effects of ultraviolet (UV) radiation.
- Minimize unnecessary releases of radiation and be prepared to minimize impacts should unwanted releases occur.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority
 Full-time Equivalents
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	FY 2012 Pres Budget v. FY 2010 Enacted
Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality	\$1,130,427.9	\$1,161,100.7	\$1,130,427.9	\$1,130,919.3	\$491.4
Address Climate Change	\$196,886.4	\$192,779.5	\$196,886.4	\$252,854.4	\$55,968.0
Improve Air Quality	\$872,147.1	\$906,658.7	\$872,147.1	\$820,451.3	(\$51,695.8)
Restore the Ozone Layer	\$18,662.6	\$19,244.7	\$18,662.6	\$18,159.7	(\$502.9)
Reduce Unnecessary Exposure to Radiation	\$42,731.8	\$42,417.8	\$42,731.8	\$39,453.9	(\$3,277.9)
Total Authorized Workyears	2,735.4	2,714.2	2,735.4	2,809.2	73.8

Goal 1

Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and develop adaptation strategies to address climate change, and protect and improve air quality.

Introduction

EPA has dedicated itself to protecting and improving the quality of the Nation's air to promote public health and protect the environment. Air pollution concerns are diverse and significant, and include: greenhouse gases (GHGs) and climate change, outdoor and indoor air quality, radon, stratospheric ozone depletion, and radiation protection.

Since passage of the Clean Air Act Amendments in 1990, nationwide air quality has improved significantly. Despite this progress, about 127 million Americans (about 40% of the US population) lived in counties with air that did not meet health-based standards for at least one pollutant in 2009. Long-term exposure to elevated levels of certain air pollutants has been associated with increased risk of cancer, premature mortality, and damage to the immune, neurological, reproductive, cardiovascular, and respiratory systems. Short-term exposure to elevated levels of certain air pollutants can exacerbate asthma and lead to other adverse health effects; additional impacts associated with increased air pollution levels include missed work and school days.

Because people spend much of their lives indoors, the quality of indoor air also is a major concern. Twenty percent of the population spends the day indoors in

elementary and secondary schools, where problems with leaky roofs and with heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems can lead to increased presence of molds and other environmental allergens which can trigger a host of health problems, including asthma and allergies. Exposure to indoor radon is related to an estimated 20,000 lung cancer deaths each year.

The issues of highest importance facing the air program over the next few years will be ozone and particulate air pollution, interstate transport of air pollutants, emissions from transportation sources, toxic air pollutants, indoor air pollutants (including radon), and GHGs. EPA uses a variety of approaches to reduce pollutants in indoor and outdoor air. The Agency works with other federal agencies; state, Tribal, and local governments; and international partners and stakeholders; and employs strategies that include: traditional regulatory tools; innovative, market-based techniques; public- and private-sector partnerships; community-based approaches; voluntary programs that promote environmental stewardship; and programs that encourage cost-effective technologies and practices.

EPA's air toxic control programs are critical to EPA's continued progress in reducing public health risks and improving the quality of the environment. EPA has been unable to meet many of the statutory deadlines for air toxics standards established in the Clean Air Act due to numerous unfavorable court decisions, inherent management challenges, complexity of risk modeling frameworks, and budget constraints over the past decade as resources have shifted to managing criteria pollutants that pose higher overall health risks. Lawsuits over missed deadlines have in many cases set the Agency's agenda, rather than health and environmental outcomes. Working with

litigants and informed by analysis of air quality health risk data, EPA is working to prioritize key air toxics regulations for completion in 2011 and 2012 that can be completed expeditiously and that will address significant risks to the public health.

The supply and diversity of biofuels in America is growing every year, and a new generation of automobile technologies, including several new plug-in hybrids and all-electric vehicles, is literally “hitting the road” this year. Because EPA is responsible for establishing the test procedures needed to estimate the fuel economy of new vehicles, and for verifying car manufacturers’ data on fuel economy, the Agency is investing in additional testing and certification capacity to ensure that new vehicles, engines, and fuels are in compliance with new vehicle and fuel standards. In particular, compared to conventional vehicles, advanced technology vehicles like Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEV) and Battery Electric Vehicles (EV) require additional testing. Current electric vehicle dynamometer testing can occupy test cells for several shifts, since the current test procedures require the vehicles run through their entire battery charge. Improved, shortened EV test procedures are under development by EPA. PHEV testing may actually consume more time than EV testing, due primarily to the requirement that PHEVs be tested in both electric/electric assist mode and in hybrid mode. Without testing PHEVs in both modes, EPA cannot accurately determine PHEV fuel economy and emissions compliance. The new standards for vehicle greenhouse gas emissions in particular will require EPA to more frequently verify car manufacturers’ data for a greater variety of vehicle engine technologies. To prepare for this workload, the Agency will continue its support of the multi-year National Vehicle

and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL) modernization effort.

Major FY 2012 Investment Areas

Air Toxics

In FY 2012, EPA will invest \$6.1 million in several activities that support the air toxics program. \$3.1 million will be targeted at improvements in monitoring capabilities on source-specific and ambient bases. These funds will also improve the dissemination of information between and amongst the various EPA offices, the state, local and tribal governments, and the public. The remaining \$2.9 million of this investment will be used for enhancing tools such as the National Air Pollution Assessment (NAPA), National Air Toxic Assessment (NATA), BenMAP, and Air Facility System (AFS), which will also improve monitoring capabilities. EPA anticipates that this investment will substantially increase the Agency’s ability to meet aggressive court ordered schedules to complete rulemaking activities, such as standards to address the refining sector where 25 rules must be acted upon in the fiscal year. This investment will also assist the Agency in its work to complete or develop an additional 150 rules in FY 2013 that are under legal or statutory deadlines.

Support for State Air Quality Management

EPA is investing an additional \$77 million in state assistance grants to support NAAQS implementation and greenhouse gas permitting. Specific increases include \$25 million to assist in permitting greenhouse gas emissions sources. These funds will

develop and deploy to states the technical capacity needed to address greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in permitting under the Clean Air Act. An additional \$52 million will support increased state workload for implementation of updated National Ambient Air Quality Standards. This investment includes requested funding of \$15 million for additional state air monitors, as required by the revised NAAQS. The request also includes an additional \$37.0 million to support state activities, including revising state implementation plans (SIPs) and developing models and emissions inventories needed for multi-state air quality management strategies.

Major FY 2012 Disinvestments and Reductions

In order to promote fiscal responsibility EPA is also making the tough choices, including:

- In the face of significant budget constraints, EPA has made the difficult budget decision to not propose new DERA grant funding in FY 2012. During this time, the program will continue to support already on-going projects funded through DERA and stimulus funds, adding to the tremendous public health benefits associated with the program that have resulted from significant reductions in air pollution, particularly in our cities and around our ports and transportation hubs.
- Discontinuing the Climate Leaders program as large businesses find assistance with their energy-saving and GHG reducing actions through private entities.

- Reducing funding for the Indoor Air program's partnership and outreach to external stakeholders and for the Radiation and Indoor Environments laboratories.

Priority Goals

EPA has established two Priority Goals to improve the country's ability to measure and control Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. The Priority Goals are:

Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Mandatory Reporting Rule

- By June 15, 2011, EPA will make publically available 100 percent of facility-level GHG emissions data submitted to EPA in accordance with the GHG Reporting Rule, compliant with policies protecting Confidential Business Information (CBI).

Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Light Duty Vehicles

- In 2011, EPA, working with DOT, will begin implementation of regulations designed to reduce the GHG emissions from light duty vehicles sold in the US starting with model year 2012.

In FY 2012, EPA will continue to track progress towards its Priority Goals and will update goals as necessary and appropriate.

FY 2012 Activities

Reducing GHG Emissions and Developing Adaptation Strategies to Address Climate Change

Climate change poses risks to public health, the environment, cultural resources, the economy, and quality of life. Many effects of climate change are already evident and

some will persist into the future regardless of future levels of GHG emissions. Climate change impacts include higher temperatures and may lead to more stagnant air masses which are expected to make it more challenging to achieve air quality standards for smog in many regions of the country, adversely affecting public health if areas cannot attain or maintain clean air. Another example is that a rise in sea level or increased precipitation intensity may increase flooding, which could affect water quality if large volumes of water transport contaminants and overload storm and wastewater systems. In order to protect public health and the environment, EPA and air and water quality managers at the state, tribal, and local levels must recognize and consider the challenge a changing climate poses to their mission.

Responding to the threat of climate change is one of the Agency's top priorities. EPA's strategies to address climate change support the President's GHG emissions reduction goals. We will work with partners and stakeholders to provide tools and information related to GHG emissions and impacts, and will reduce GHG emissions domestically and internationally through cost-effective, voluntary programs while pursuing additional regulatory actions as needed.

In FY 2012, the Agency will begin some new areas of activity, expand some existing strategies, and discontinue others.

These efforts include:

- Implementing new standards to reduce emissions from cars and light-duty trucks for model years 2012 through 2016, extending that program to model year 2017 and beyond, and creating a similar
- program to reduce GHGs from medium- and heavy-duty trucks for model years 2014-2018.
 - Establishing permitting requirements for facilities including utilities and refineries that emit large amounts of GHGs to encourage design and construction of more efficient and advanced processes that will contribute to a clean energy economy.
 - Promulgating New Source Performance Standards for greenhouse gases for the electric utility generation and refinery sectors.
 - Implementing voluntary programs that reduce GHGs through the greater use of energy efficient technologies and products.
 - Implementing a national system for reporting GHG emissions; implementing permitting requirements for new and modified facilities that emit substantial amounts of GHGs.
 - Working with Congress on options for cost-effective legislation to promote a clean energy future and address GHG emissions.
 - Developing a comprehensive report to Congress on black carbon that will provide a foundation for evaluating future approaches to black carbon mitigation.
 - Identifying and assessing substitute chemical and ozone-depleting substances and processes for their global warming potential.
 - Educating the public about climate change and actions people can take to reduce GHG emissions.

Improving Air Quality

Clean Air

Addressing outdoor air pollution and the interstate transport of air pollution are top priorities for the Agency. Elevated levels of air pollution are linked to thousands of asthma cases and heart attacks, and almost 2 million lost school or work days. EPA recently strengthened the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for lead, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide, is in the process of reviewing the particulate matter and carbon monoxide standards, and is reconsidering the 2008 ozone standard. Over the next few years, EPA will work with states and Tribes to designate areas where the air does not meet these standards, and develop and implement plans to meet the NAAQS. In FY 2011, EPA plans to finalize the Transport Rule, which is expected to be implemented in FY 2012. This rule will reduce power plant emissions that drift across the borders of 31 eastern states and the District of Columbia. The new transport rule, along with local and state air pollution controls, is designed to help areas in the eastern United States meet existing health standards for ozone and particulate matter. As EPA addresses these pollutants, the Agency also is working to improve the overall air quality management system and address the air quality challenges expected over the next 10 to 20 years. This includes working with partners and stakeholders to develop comprehensive air quality strategies that address multiple pollutants and consider the interplay between air quality and factors such as land use, energy, and transportation.

Mobile sources (including light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles; on-road vehicles and

off-road engines; as well as ships, aircraft and trains) contribute a substantial percentage of the nation's pollution burden. EPA addresses emissions from motor vehicles, engines, and fuels through an integrated strategy that combines regulatory approaches that take advantage of technological advances and cleaner and higher-quality fuels with voluntary programs that reduce vehicle, engine, and equipment activity and emissions. Future regulatory activity includes proposing Tier 3 vehicle and fuel standards in FY 2012 in response to the May 2010 Presidential Directive and new on-board diagnostic requirements for non-road diesel engines. In the fuels area, EPA is working with refiners, renewable fuel producers, and others to implement regulations to increase the amount of renewable fuel blended into gasoline.

Air Toxics

As part of the investment in air toxics, EPA will work with affected communities to address risks and track progress, with additional emphasis on communities that may be disproportionately impacted by toxic air emissions. The Agency will continue to work with state and local air pollution control agencies and community groups to assess and address air toxics emissions in areas of greatest concern, including where the most vulnerable members of our population live, work, and go to school. EPA is implementing a sector-based strategy to develop rules that will achieve the greatest reductions in risks from air toxics, provide regulatory certainty for sources, and meet the statutory requirements of the Clean Air Act. The sector-based strategy and the investment in FY 2012 will assist EPA in addressing 25 rules in the refining sector that are under legal deadlines and various Risk Technology Reviews (RTR) that are under legal deadlines.

This strategy includes:

- Prioritize rules for large stationary sources of air toxics, providing the greatest opportunity for cost-effective emissions reductions; including petroleum refining; iron and steel; chemical manufacturing; utilities; non-utility boilers; oil and gas; and Portland cement. Emissions from every one of these seven key categories occur in areas where there is the potential to disproportionately affect minority communities.
- Reduce air toxic emissions from chemical plants and refineries. While many chemical and refining emission points are well understood, some sources, such as leaks from process piping, startups and shutdown, malfunctions, flaring, and wastewater are more difficult to characterize, and may not be sufficiently controlled.
- Provide better information to communities through monitoring, including facility fence line and remote monitoring, and national assessments.
- Involve other related organizations and stakeholders in planning and implementation.
- Improve data collection both through efforts directed by OAR and through enhanced data collection during enforcement activities.

Indoor Air

The Indoor Air Program characterizes the risks of indoor air pollutants to human health including radon, environmental triggers of asthma, and tobacco smoke; develops techniques for reducing those risks; and educates the public about indoor air quality (IAQ) actions they can take to reduce their risks from IAQ problems.

Often the people most exposed to indoor air pollutants are those most susceptible to the effects—the young, the elderly, and the chronically ill. In FY 2012, funding will be reduced for partnership and outreach support with external stakeholders and the Radiation and Indoor Environments National Laboratory (R&IE), and the Tools for Schools program will be eliminated. Despite these reductions, EPA will continue to educate and encourage individuals, local communities, school officials, industry, the health-care community, Tribal programs, and others to take action to reduce health risks in indoor environments such as homes, schools, and workplaces. Outreach includes national public awareness and media campaigns, as well as community-based outreach and education. EPA also uses technology-transfer to improve the design, operation, and maintenance of buildings – including schools, homes, and workplaces – to promote healthier indoor air. The focus of all these efforts is to support communities' and state and local agencies' efforts to address indoor air quality health risks.

The Radon Program promotes action to reduce the public's risk to indoor radon (second only to smoking as a cause of lung cancer). In FY 2012, EPA will reduce regional support for Radon Program outreach, education, guidance, and technical assistance. Despite these reductions, this non-regulatory program will continue to encourage and facilitate national, regional, state, and Tribal programs and activities that support initiatives targeted to radon testing and mitigation, as well as to radon resistant new construction. Funding is maintained for the State Indoor Radon Grant Program, which provides categorical grants to develop, implement, and enhance programs that assess and mitigate radon risks. In FY 2011, EPA launched a new radon initiative

with other federal agencies to significantly increase attention to radon testing, mitigation and public education opportunities within each agency's sphere of responsibility. Implementation of these strategies will be pursued in FY 2012.

Stratospheric Ozone – Domestic and Montreal Protocol

EPA's stratospheric ozone protection program implements the provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (the Act) and the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* (Montreal Protocol), continuing the control and reduction of ozone depleting substances (ODS) in the U.S. and lowering health risks to the American public. As ODS and many of their substitutes are also potent GHGs, appropriate control and reduction of these substances also provides significant benefits for climate protection. The Act provides for a phase out of production and consumption of ODS and requires controls on their use, including banning certain emissive uses, requiring labeling to inform consumer choices, and requiring sound servicing practices for the use of ODS in various products (e.g., air conditioning and refrigeration). The Act also prohibits venting ODS or their substitutes, including other Fluorinated gases (F-gases) such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). As a signatory to the Montreal Protocol, the U.S. is committed to ensuring that our domestic program is at least as stringent as international obligations and to regulating and enforcing its terms domestically. In FY 2012, EPA will focus its work to ensure that ODS production and import caps under the Montreal Protocol and Clean Air Act continue to be met.

Radiation

In FY 2012, EPA will continue to work with other federal agencies, states, Tribes, stakeholders, and international radiation protection organizations to develop and use voluntary and regulatory programs, public information, and training to reduce public exposure to radiation. Responding to advances in uranium production processes and mining operations, the Agency is updating its radiation protection standards for the uranium fuel cycle, which were developed over 30 years ago, to ensure that they continue to be protective of public health and the environment. In FY 2012, EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT), a component of the Agency's emergency response structure, will continue to ensure that it maintains and improves the level of readiness to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations under the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

Research

In FY 2012, EPA is strengthening its planning and delivery of science by implementing a more integrated research approach that looks at problems systematically instead of individually. This approach will create synergy and yield benefits beyond those possible from approaches that are more narrowly targeted to single chemicals or problem areas. EPA is realigning and integrating the work of twelve of its base research programs into four new research programs (further described in the Highlighted programs section of the appendix):

- Air, Climate, and Energy

- Safe and Sustainable Water Resources
- Sustainable and Healthy Communities
- Chemical Safety and Sustainability

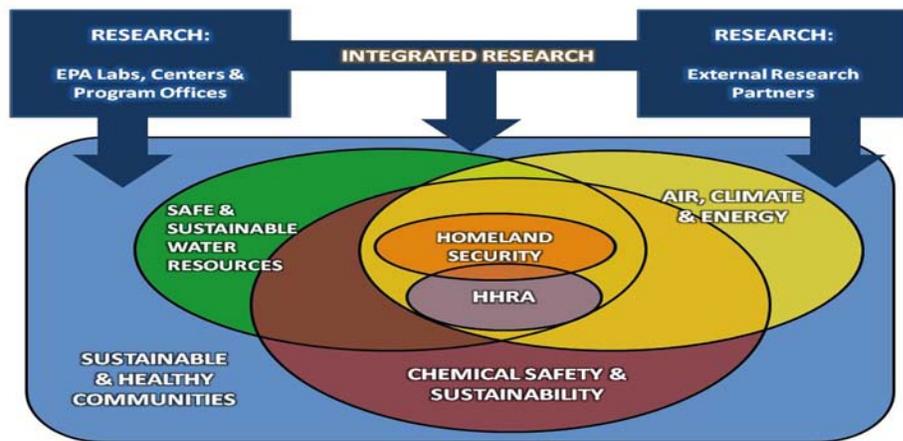
The new Air, Climate and Energy (ACE) program (Figure 1) integrates existing EPA research programs on environmental and human health impacts related to air pollution, mercury, climate change, and biofuels. Protecting human health and the environment from the effects of air pollution and climate change, while sustainably meeting the demands of a growing population and economy, is critical to the well-being of the nation and the world. As we explore emerging technologies to reduce emissions, we are challenged by uncertainties surrounding human health and environmental risks from exposure to an evolving array of air pollutants. This multifaceted environment reflects the interplay of air quality, the changing climate, and emerging energy options. By integrating air, climate and energy research EPA will conduct research to understand the complexity of these interactions and provide

models and tools necessary for communities and for policy makers at all levels of government to make the best decisions.

The ACE research program is working with partners from across EPA, as well as applicable external stakeholders, to identify the critical science questions that will be addressed under three major research themes.

- *Theme 1:* Develop and evaluate multi-pollutant, regional, and sector-based approaches and advance more cost-effective and innovative strategies to reduce air emissions that adversely affect atmospheric integrity.
- *Theme 2:* Assess the impacts of atmospheric pollution, accounting for interactions between climate change, air quality, and water quality.
- *Theme 3:* Provide environmental modeling, monitoring, metrics, and information needed by communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Figure 1: This illustrates the EPA Research budget under the FY 2012 Budget Request, which includes 4 new integrated programs and continues 2 programs. The new integrated Air, Climate and Energy Research program will address EPA Strategic Plan Goal 1: Taking Action on Climate Change and Ensuring Air Quality. This budget structure will maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of EPA's new integrated, transdisciplinary approach to research, which will catalyze innovative, sustainable solutions to the problems being addressed by our research partners.



In FY 2012, the ACE research program will study the generation, fate, transport, and chemical transformation of air emissions to identify individual and population health risks. The program will incorporate air, climate, and biofuel research to ensure the development of sustainable solutions and attainment of statutory goals in a complex multipollutant environment. The ACE program will conduct research to better understand and assess the effects of global change on air quality, water quality, aquatic ecosystems, land use (e.g. for biofuel feedstocks), human health and social well being and will conduct systems-based sustainability analyses that include

environmental, social and economic dimensions. Research will also determine how the use of new and existing biofuels will affect critical ecosystem services and human health. The goal of this work is to explore how modified behaviors and technology designs could decrease the potential impacts of biofuels. EPA will continue to leverage the success of the Science to Achieve Results (STAR) grants program, which supports innovative and cutting-edge research from scientists in academia through a competitive and peer-reviewed grant process that is integrated with EPA's overall research efforts.

Goal 2

Protect and restore our waters to ensure that drinking water is safe, and that aquatic ecosystems sustain fish, plants and wildlife, and economic, recreational, and subsistence activities.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2012 Annual Performance Plan and
Congressional Justification**

Protecting America's Waters

Protect and restore our waters to ensure that drinking water is safe, and that aquatic ecosystems sustain fish, plants and wildlife, and economic, recreational, and subsistence activities.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Reduce human exposure to contaminants in drinking water, fish and shellfish, and recreational waters, including protecting source waters.
- Protect the quality of rivers, lakes, streams, and wetlands on a watershed basis, and protect urban, coastal, and ocean waters.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority

Full-time Equivalents

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	FY 2012 Pres Budget v. FY 2010 Enacted
Protecting America's Waters	\$5,645,339.6	\$4,989,963.6	\$5,645,339.6	\$4,342,645.5	(\$1,302,694.1)
Protect Human Health	\$1,837,338.4	\$1,614,421.0	\$1,837,338.4	\$1,369,962.1	(\$467,376.3)
Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems	\$3,808,001.2	\$3,375,542.5	\$3,808,001.2	\$2,972,683.4	(\$835,317.8)
Total Authorized Workyears	3,501.9	3,471.3	3,501.9	3,433.9	-68.0

Goal 2

Protecting America's Waters

Protect and restore our waters to ensure that drinking water is safe, and that aquatic ecosystems sustain fish, plants and wildlife, and economic, recreational, and subsistence activities.

Introduction

While much progress has been made, America's waters remain imperiled. From nutrient loadings and stormwater runoff to invasive species and drinking water contaminants, water quality and enforcement programs face complex challenges that demand both traditional and innovative strategies. EPA will work hand-in-hand with states and tribes to develop nutrient limits and intensify our work to restore and protect the quality of the nation's streams, rivers, lakes, bays, oceans, and aquifers. We will also use our authority to protect and restore threatened natural treasures such as the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico; to address our neglected urban rivers; to ensure safe drinking water; and, to reduce pollution from nonpoint and industrial dischargers. EPA will continue to work on measures to address post-construction runoff, water-quality impairments from surface mining, and drinking water contamination.

Recent national surveys² have found that our waters are stressed by nutrient pollution, excess sedimentation, and degradation of

shoreline vegetation, which affect upwards of 50 percent of our lakes and streams. The rate at which new waters are listed for water quality impairments exceeds the pace at which restored waters are removed from the list. For many years, nonpoint source pollution, principally nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediments, has been recognized as the largest remaining impediment to improving water quality. However, pollution discharged from industrial, municipal, agricultural, and stormwater point sources continue to cause a decline in the quality of our waters. Other significant contributors include loss of habitat and habitat fragmentation, and hydrologic alteration.

To continue making progress, the Agency needs effective partnerships with the states, tribes and communities. We will continue the increased focus on communities, particularly those disadvantaged communities facing disproportionate impacts or having been historically underserved.

As part of the Administration's long-term strategy, EPA is implementing a Sustainable Water Infrastructure Policy that focuses on working with States and Communities to enhance technical, managerial and financial capacity. Important to the technical capacity will be enhancing alternatives analysis to expand "green infrastructure" options and their multiple benefits. Future year budgets for the State Revolving Funds (SRFs) gradually adjust, taking into account repayments, through 2016 with the goal of providing, on average, about 5 percent of water infrastructure spending annually. When coupled with increasing repayments from loans made in past years by states, the annual funding will allow the SRFs to finance a significant percentage in clean water and drinking water infrastructure. Federal dollars provided through the SRFs

² U.S. EPA, 2006. *Wadeable Streams Assessment: A Collaborative Survey of the Nation's Streams*. EPA 841-B-06-002. Available at <http://www.epa.gov/owow/streamsurvey>. See also EPA, 2010. *National Lakes Assessment: A Collaborative Survey of the Nation's Lakes*. EPA 841-R-09-001. Available at http://www.epa.gov/lakessurvey/pdf/nla_chapter0.pdf.

will act as a catalyst for efficient system-wide planning and ongoing management of sustainable water infrastructure. Overall, the Administration requests a combined \$2.5 billion for the SRFs.

Major FY 2012 Investment Areas

Water Quality

The Section 106 grant program supports prevention and control measures that improve water quality. In FY 2012, EPA is requesting a total additional investment of \$21 million in Section 106 funding of which \$18.3 million will strengthen state and interstate programs to address Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), nutrient and wet weather issues. Approximately \$2.7 million of the additional funding will be directed to eligible tribes to meet funding needs for tribal water quality programs.

Drinking Water

In FY 2012, an additional \$5.2 million is being requested to replace obsolete and expensive to maintain drinking water information system technology, support state data management, develop the capability to post drinking water compliance monitoring data on a secured internet portal, facilitate compliance monitoring data collection and transfer, and improve data quality. EPA, in concert with states, is working to collect and display all compliance monitoring data as part of the Drinking Water Strategy. This increase will also be used to replace SDWIS-State, reducing state need to keep individual compliance databases.

Major FY 2012 Disinvestments and Reductions

- Reducing funds for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program, while continuing federal support for safe drinking water, will result in fewer new projects.
- Reducing funds for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, while continuing federal support clean water infrastructure, will result in fewer projects.
- Reducing funds for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, while maintaining a significant investment in activities such as sediment cleanup and habitat restoration.
- Reducing funds for state Nonpoint Source grants will result in 100 to 150 fewer projects as compared to 716 projects funded in FY 2010

Priority Goals

EPA has established two Priority Goals to improve water quality. The Priority Goals are:

Improve Water Quality: Chesapeake Bay

- Chesapeake Bay watershed states (including the District of Columbia) will develop and submit approvable Phase I watershed implementation plans by the end of CY 2010 and Phase II plans by the end of CY 2011 in support of EPA's final Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

Improve Water Quality: Drinking Water Standards

- Over the next two years, EPA will initiate review/revision of at least 4 drinking water standards to strengthen public health protection.

In FY 2012, EPA will continue to track progress towards its Priority Goals and will update goals as necessary and appropriate.

FY 2012 Activities

EPA has identified core water program activities within its safe and clean water programs in FY 2012 to highlight three of the Administrator's priority areas: Urban Waters, the Drinking Water Strategy, and Climate Change.

The National Water Program will continue to place emphasis on watershed stewardship, watershed-based approaches, water efficiencies, and best practices through Environmental Management Systems. EPA will specifically focus on green infrastructure, nutrients, and trading among point sources and non-point sources for water quality upgrades. In FY 2012, the Agency will continue advancing the water quality monitoring initiative and a water quality standards strategy under the Clean Water Act, as well as important rules and activities under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Related efforts to improve monitoring and surveillance will help advance water security nationwide.

In FY 2012, the Agency will begin some new areas of activity, expand some existing strategies, and discontinue others.

Drinking Water

To help achieve the Administrator's priority to protect America's waters, in FY 2012, EPA will continue to implement the new Drinking Water Strategy, a new approach to expanding public health protection for drinking water. The Agency will focus on regulating groups of drinking water contaminants, improving water treatment technology, utilizing the authority of multiple statutes where appropriate, and, expanding its communication with states, tribes and communities to increase confidence in the quality of drinking water.

During FY 2012, EPA, the states, and community water systems will build on past successes while working toward the FY 2012 goal of assuring that 91 percent of the population served by community water systems receives drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards. States carry out a variety of activities, such as conducting onsite sanitary surveys of water systems and working with small systems to improve their capabilities. EPA will work to improve implementation by providing guidance, training, and technical assistance; ensuring proper certification of water system operators; promoting consumer awareness of drinking water safety; and maintaining the rate of system sanitary surveys and onsite reviews to promote compliance with drinking water standards.

To help ensure that water is safe to drink and because aging drinking water infrastructure can impact water quality, EPA requests \$990 million to continue EPA's commitment for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. This request will fund new infrastructure improvement projects for public drinking water systems. EPA will, in concert with the states, focus this affordable, flexible financial assistance to support utility compliance with safe drinking water

standards. EPA will also work with utilities to promote technical, financial, and managerial capacity as a critical means to meet infrastructure needs, and further enhance program performance and efficiency.

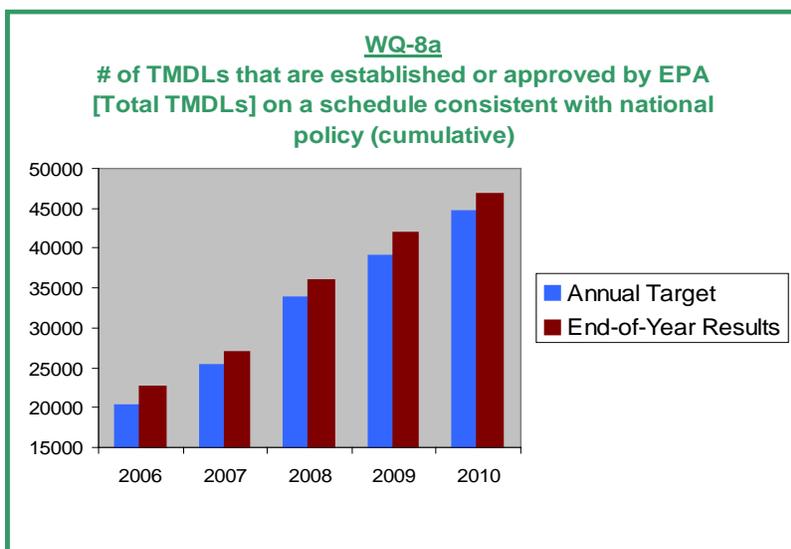
Homeland Security

EPA has a major role in supporting the protection of the nation’s critical water infrastructure from terrorist threats. In FY 2012, EPA will continue efforts towards protecting the nation’s water infrastructure. In FY 2012, the Agency will provide technical support to the existing Water Security Initiative (WSI) pilots, assist in conducting outreach efforts to migrate lessons learned from the pilots to the water sector, and develop and execute an approach to promote national voluntary adoption of effective and sustainable drinking water contamination warning systems. The FY 2012 request includes \$7.3 million for WSI pilot support and evaluation activities, as well as dissemination of information and transfer of knowledge. Additionally, the FY 2012 request includes \$1.3 million for Water

Laboratory Alliance for threat reduction efforts.

Clean Water

In FY 2012, EPA will continue to collaborate with states and tribes to make progress toward EPA’s clean water goals. EPA’s FY 2012 request includes a total of \$444 million in categorical grants for clean water programs. EPA will implement core clean water programs and promising innovations on a watershed basis to accelerate water quality improvements. Building on 30 years of clean water successes, EPA, in conjunction with states and tribes, will implement the Clean Water Act by focusing on TMDLs and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits built upon scientifically sound water quality standards, technology-based pollutant discharge limits, effective water monitoring, strong programs for controlling nonpoint sources of pollution, stringent discharge permit programs, and revolving fund capitalization grants to our partners to build, revive, and “green” our aging infrastructure.



The Agency's FY 2012 request continues the monitoring initiative begun in 2005 to strengthen the nationwide monitoring network and complete statistically-valid surveys of the nation's waters. The results of these efforts are scientifically-defensible water quality data and information essential for cleaning up and protecting the nation's waters. Progress in improving coastal and ocean waters documented in the National Coastal Condition Report, will focus on assessing coastal conditions, reducing vessel discharges, implementing coastal nonpoint source pollution programs, managing dredged material and supporting international marine pollution control. EPA will continue to provide annual capitalization to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) to enable EPA partners to improve wastewater treatment, non-point sources of pollution, and estuary revitalization. Realizing the long-term benefits derived from the CWSRF, EPA is continuing our CWSRF commitment by requesting \$1.55 billion in FY 2012.

By integrating sustainable community efforts and urban water quality efforts, EPA plans to assist communities, particularly underserved communities, in restoring their urban waters. EPA will help communities become active participants in restoration and protection by helping to increase their awareness and stewardship of local urban waters. Safe and clean urban waters can enhance economic, educational, recreational, and social opportunities. By linking water quality improvement activities to these community priorities and partnering with federal, state, local, and non-governmental partners, EPA will help to sustain local commitment over the longer time frame that is required for water quality improvement. In FY 2012, EPA will provide grants to reconnect communities with their local urban waters and engage them in local

restoration efforts. Focus areas may include: promoting green infrastructure to reduce contaminated, urban runoff; promoting volunteer monitoring; and tailoring outreach to communities. As urban waters impact large populations in both urban and upstream areas, this grants program will offer visibility to innovative approaches for water quality improvement that can be adapted in surrounding communities, thus promoting replication of successful practices.

EPA will continue to address climate change impacts to water resource programs as well as to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions resulting from water activities by building capacity to consider climate change as core missions under the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act are implemented. Climate change will exacerbate water quality stressors such as stormwater and nutrient pollution and could add new stressors such as those related to the expanding renewable energy development. WaterSense, Climate Ready Estuaries, Climate Ready Water Utilities and Green Infrastructure are examples of programs that will help stakeholders adapt to climate change in FY 2012, and programs targeted at vulnerable populations will be increasingly important. Efforts to incorporate climate change considerations into key programs will help protect water quality as well as the nation's investment in drinking water and wastewater treatment infrastructure.

Geographic Water Programs

The Administration has launched numerous cross-agency collaborations to promote coordination among agencies toward achieving Presidential priorities, which include a suite of large aquatic ecosystem restoration efforts. Three prominent

examples of this kind of cross-agency collaboration for EPA are cooperative restoration efforts in the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. These three large water bodies have been exposed to substantial pollution over many years and a coordinated federal response is critical for maintaining progress on environmental priorities. Coastal estuaries and wetlands are also vulnerable. Working with stakeholders, EPA has established special programs to protect and restore each of these unique resources.

EPA's ecosystem protection programs encompass a wide range of approaches that address specific at-risk regional areas and larger categories of threatened systems, such as urban waters, estuaries, and wetlands. Locally generated pollution, combined with pollution carried by rivers and streams and through air deposition, can accumulate in these ecosystems and degrade them over time. EPA and Federal partners will continue to coordinate with States, Tribes, municipalities, and industry to restore the integrity of imperiled waters of the United States.

Great Lakes:

EPA is providing \$350 million in funding for ecosystem restoration efforts for the Great Lakes, the largest freshwater system in the world. This EPA-led interagency effort to restore the Great Lakes focuses on priority environmental issues such as contaminated sediments and toxics, nonpoint source pollution, habitat degradation and loss, and invasive species.

To restore and protect this national treasure, the Obama Administration developed the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI). Led by EPA, the GLRI invests in the region's environmental and public health through a coordinated interagency process.

Principal agencies involved in the GLRI are USDA, NOAA, HHS, DHS, HUD, DOS, DOD-Army, DOI, and DOT. In FY 2012, EPA will continue to lead the implementation of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, implementing both federal projects and projects with states, tribes, municipalities, universities, and other organizations. Progress will continue in each of the GLRI's five focus areas through implementation of on-the-ground actions. The GLRI provides the level of investment and the interagency coordination required to successfully address these five issues across the region. The initiative will specifically target work to restore beneficial uses in Areas of Concern, including Great Lakes Legacy Act projects, nearshore work, and habitat restoration, prioritizing delistings of Areas of Concern.

The initiative identifies \$350 million for programs and projects strategically chosen to target the most significant environmental problems in the Great Lakes ecosystem, a \$125 million decrease from FY 2010, the first year of the initiative. The initiative will implement the most important projects for Great Lakes Restoration and achieve visible results. FY 2012 activities will emphasize implementation and include grants to implement the Initiative by funding states, tribes and other partners. EPA expects substantial progress within each of the Initiative's focus areas by focusing on the following actions within them:

- **Toxic Substances and Areas of Concern:** EPA is working closely with non-Federal partners to address beneficial use impairments in areas of concern including Great Lakes Legacy Act clean-ups of contaminated sediments.

- **Invasive Species:** GLRI has supported priority Asian Carp work including; the installation of structures by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) at the electric barrier site to reduce the risk of bypass by Asian carp; and Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and Illinois Department of Natural Resource efforts to detect and remove Asian Carp from the system. As needed, GLRI will invest in additional efforts to keep Asian Carp from becoming established in the Great Lakes while continuing to address Invasive Species –priorities such as the development of Ballast Water Treatment technologies; assistance to states and communities in preventing the introduction of invasive species and controlling existing populations; establishing early detection and rapid response capabilities; and the implementation of Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plans by the FWS partnership.
- **Nearshore Health and Nonpoint Source:** Targeted watershed plan implementation will be undertaken by EPA, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), FWS, USGS, state programs, and tribal governments. Additionally, GLRI funds have been marked for NRCS to work directly with agricultural producers in specific, high priority watersheds to install conservation practices on their operations to reduce soil erosion and non-point source nutrient loading to waters of the Great Lakes Basin.
- **Habitat and Wildlife Protection and Restoration:** GLRI funding has been targeted for FWS efforts to fund projects related to species and habitat management such as restoring wetlands,

improving the hydrology of Great Lakes tributaries, reforesting habitats, reducing impacts of invasive species, and creating and/or improving corridors between habitats. Additionally, NRCS supports habitat restoration and protection efforts of agricultural lands through the programs such as the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program

- **Accountability, Monitoring, Communication, and Partnerships, Education, Evaluation,** EPA's National Coastal Condition Assessment will provide a framework and organization for a Comprehensive Great Lakes Coastal Assessment that will establish baseline conditions of environmental quality and variability of the near-shore waters, bottom substrate, and biota. All agencies will participate in the Great Lakes Accountability System where partner agencies will report quality controlled information regularly on GLRI progress in meeting the objectives and targets of this Action Plan.

EPA expects to reach a target of 23.9 using a 40.0 scale for improving the overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes by preventing water pollution and protect aquatic systems. Also by FY 2012, EPA expects to have removed 26 beneficial use impairments from AOCs within the basin.

Chesapeake Bay:

Increased funding for the Chesapeake Bay will support Bay watershed States as they implement their plans to reduce nutrient and sediment pollution in an unprecedented effort to restore this economically important ecosystem. President Obama's 2009 Executive Order (EO) tasked a team of federal agencies to draft a way forward for

protection and restoration of the Chesapeake watershed. This team—the Federal Leadership Committee (FLC) for the Chesapeake Bay—is chaired by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and includes senior representatives from the departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Homeland Security, Interior and Transportation.

The FLC developed the *Strategy for Protecting and Restoring the Chesapeake Bay Watershed*, which was released in May 2010. Work that has taken place under the EO can be categorized according to the Goal Areas and Supporting Strategies identified in the EO Strategy, specifically around its four “Goal Areas” of work:

- **Restore Water Quality:** Examples of efforts in this area include: EPA issuance of a TMDL for nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment to meet water quality standards; USDA development of suites of conservation practices to improve water quality and targeting of technical and financial assistance in high-priority watersheds; EPA/DOI/NOAA research and partnerships to address toxic pollutant contamination in the Bay.
- **Restore Habitat:** Examples of efforts in this area include: the partnership among USFWS, NOAA, USGS, NRCS, FHWA, and NPS to restore and enhance wetlands and to conduct supporting research; the partnership among USDA, USFS, and USFWS to restore riparian forest buffers; work by USFWS, NOAA, and NRCS to restore historical fish migratory routes; and work by Federal agencies in general, including USFWS, USGS, NOAA, EPA, USACE, NRCS, and USFS, to strengthen science support for habitat restoration.

- **Sustain Fish and Wildlife:** Examples of efforts in this area include: work by NOAA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to restore native oyster habitat and populations; NOAA’s work to rebuild the blue crab population target; work by USFWS, USFS, and NOAA to restore brook trout, black duck, and other species; NRCS’s work to support the establishment and protection of terrestrial habitat on private lands; the partnership among NOAA, USACE, USFWS, USGS, states and local organizations to strengthen science support to sustain fish and wildlife.
- **Conserve Land and Increase Public Access:** Examples of efforts in this area include: collaboration among DOI, USDA, NOAA, DOT, DOD, states and local agencies on the launch of a Chesapeake Treasured Landscape Initiative; work by NPS, USFWS, USDA, NOAA, USGS, DOT, and HUD on coordinated conservation actions, watershed-wide GIS-based land conservation targeting system, and developing integrated transportation, land use, housing and water infrastructure plans for smart growth.

The \$67.4 million Chesapeake Bay program FY 2012 budget request will allow EPA to continue to implement the President’s Executive Order (E.O.) on Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration, to implement the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), to facilitate coordination of goals and activities of federal, state and local partners in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, to support the Chesapeake Bay jurisdictions in implementing the TMDL, to assist program partners in their protection and restoration efforts, to increase the accountability and transparency of the

program, to continue responding to oversight reports, and to address other priority initiatives as they arise.

The Chesapeake Bay TMDL, the nation's largest and most complex TMDL, will necessitate significant scientific, technical, and programmatic support to states and local jurisdictions in developing and implementing the most appropriate programs for meeting their responsibilities under the TMDL allocations. EPA has engaged multiple programs and offices to provide the regulatory, legal, enforcement, and technical support necessary to meet these challenges.

EPA is committed to its ambitious long-term goals of 100 percent attainment of dissolved oxygen standards in waters of the Chesapeake Bay and 185,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). Along with its federal and state partners, EPA has stated its intention to establish two-year milestones for all actions needed to restore water quality, habitats, and fish and shellfish.

Other Geographic Programs:

In FY 2012 EPA will continue cooperation with federal, state and Tribal governments and other stakeholders toward achieving the national goal of no net loss of wetlands under the Clean Water Action Section 404 regulatory program. The FY 2012 budget request for NEPs and coastal watersheds is \$27.1 million to help accomplish a target of 100,000 acres protected or restored within National Estuary Program study areas.

After the recent catastrophe from the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill, President Obama signed Executive Order 13554 which established the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, chaired by EPA

Administrator Jackson. The Task Force will serve as the Federal lead in Gulf Coast restoration, building off of the tremendous early efforts of the Working Group, the Gulf of Mexico Alliance, and others, while working to assist the Deepwater Horizon NRD Trustee Council. The Trustee Council will focus on restoring, rehabilitating, or replacing the natural resources damaged by the oil spill, while the Task Force and its Federal agency partners will focus their individual efforts on the broader suite of impacts afflicting the Gulf Coast region. The Task Force will provide a broad vision and strategy to guide federal cooperative efforts to address the degradation of this region and to reverse longstanding problems that have contributed to its decline.

The Executive Order tasked the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force with developing a Gulf of Mexico Regional Ecosystem Restoration Strategy within one year. The Strategy will identify major policy areas where coordinated Federal-state action is necessary and will also consider existing restoration planning efforts in the region to identify planning gaps and restoration needs, both on a state-by-state basis and on a broad regional scale, setting milestones and performance indicators by which to measure progress of the long-term restoration effort. This strategy, combined with the NRD restoration plan, will likely serve to inform Federal investments in ecosystem restoration in the Gulf region over the next decade. EPA will provide assistance to other federal, state, and local partners to ensure that the water, wetlands, and beaches will be restored, and the surrounding communities will be revitalized.

As a complement to the Agency's actions in the immediate Gulf coast, EPA's Mississippi River Basin program will address excessive nutrient loadings that contribute to water

quality impairments in the basin and, ultimately, to hypoxic conditions in the Gulf of Mexico. Working with the Gulf Hypoxia Task Force, Gulf of Mexico Alliance and other states within the Mississippi/Atchafalaya River Basins, and other federal agencies, EPA will help target efforts within 2-3 critical watersheds to implement effective strategies that can yield significant progress in addressing nonpoint source nutrient pollution.

Research

In FY 2012, EPA is strengthening its planning and delivery of science by implementing an integrated research approach that looks at problems systematically instead of individually. This approach will allow EPA to consider a broader set of issues and objectives while bridging traditional scientific disciplines. EPA is realigning and integrating the work of twelve of its base research programs into four new research programs (as discussed further in the Goal 1 overview and appendix):

- Air, Climate, and Energy
- Safe and Sustainable Water Resources
- Sustainable and Healthy Communities
- Chemical Safety and Sustainability

EPA will use these integrated research programs to develop a deeper understanding of our environmental challenges and inform sustainable solutions to meet our strategic goals. In FY 2012, the Agency proposes to realign elements of the Water Quality and Drinking Water research programs into the Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Research (SSWR) Program.

Increased demands, land use practices, population growth, aging infrastructure, and

climate variability, pose challenges to our nation's water resources. Such competing interests require the development of innovative new solutions for water resource managers and other decision makers. To address these challenges, EPA research will enable the following in FY 2012:

- Protection and restoration of watersheds to provide water quality necessary for sustained ecosystem health.
- Treatment technologies and management strategies needed to ensure water is safe to drink.
- Water infrastructure capable of the sustained delivery of safe water, providing for the removal and treatment of wastewater consistent with its sustainable and safe re-use, and management of stormwater in a manner that values it as a resource and a component of sustainable water resources.

The new SSWR research program will address and adapt to future water resources management needs to ensure that natural and engineered water systems have the capacity and resiliency to meet current and future water needs to support the range of growing water-use and ecological requirements.

Through the SSWR program, the research program is investing an additional \$6.1 million to address potential water supply endangerments associated with hydraulic fracturing (HF). Congress has urged EPA to conduct this research, which supports the Agency's efforts to ensure the protection of our aquifers. The Agency proposes to conduct additional case studies on a greater number of geographic and geologic situations to reflect the range of conditions under which HF operates, and on HF practices that will help more fully

characterize the factors that may lead to risks to public health. In addition, the Agency will develop models to assess risk to water resources based on geologic, geographic, hydrologic, toxicological and biogeochemical factors and thus support identification of situations that could be more susceptible to infiltration from hydraulic fracturing fluids.

Within the SSWR program, green infrastructure research will continue to assess, develop, and compile scientifically rigorous tools and models that will be used by EPA's Office of Water, states, and municipalities. EPA will continue to leverage the success of the Science to Achieve Results (STAR) grants program, which supports innovative and cutting-edge research from scientists in academia through a competitive and peer-reviewed grant process that is integrated with EPA's overall research efforts.

Goal 3

Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development

Clean up communities, advance sustainable development, and protect disproportionately impacted low-income, minority, and tribal communities. Prevent releases of harmful substances and clean up and restore contaminated areas.

Environmental Protection Agency FY 2012 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development

Clean up communities, advance sustainable development, and protect disproportionately impacted low-income, minority, and tribal communities. Prevent releases of harmful substances and clean up and restore contaminated areas.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Support sustainable, resilient, and livable communities by working with
- local, state, tribal, and federal partners to promote smart growth,

emergency preparedness and recovery planning, brownfield redevelopment, and the equitable distribution of environmental benefits.

- Conserve resources and prevent land contamination by reducing waste generation, increasing recycling, and ensuring proper management of waste and petroleum products.
- Prepare for and respond to accidental or intentional releases of contaminants and clean up and restore polluted sites.
- Support federally-recognized tribes to build environmental management capacity, assess environmental conditions and measure results, and implement environmental programs in Indian country.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority

Full-time Equivalents

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	FY 2012 Pres Budget v. FY 2010 Enacted
Cleaning Up Our Communities	\$2,075,066.9	\$2,232,328.3	\$2,073,066.9	\$2,017,061.5	(\$58,005.4)
Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities	\$522,238.6	\$556,970.1	\$520,238.6	\$504,464.9	(\$17,773.7)
Preserve Land	\$273,342.2	\$273,545.2	\$273,342.2	\$264,903.3	(\$8,438.9)
Restore Land	\$1,198,659.5	\$1,316,495.2	\$1,198,659.5	\$1,133,624.1	(\$65,035.4)
Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country	\$80,826.6	\$85,317.7	\$80,826.6	\$114,069.2	\$33,242.6
Total Authorized Workyears	4,483.9	4,517.2	4,483.9	4,338.3	-145.6

Goal 3

Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development

Clean up communities, advance sustainable development, and protect disproportionately impacted low-income, minority, and tribal communities. Prevent releases of harmful substances and clean up and restore contaminated areas.

Introduction

Land is one of America's most valuable resources and EPA strives to clean up communities to create a safer environment for all Americans. Hazardous and non-hazardous wastes on the land can migrate to the air, groundwater and surface water, contaminating drinking water supplies, causing acute illnesses or chronic diseases, and threatening healthy ecosystems in urban, rural, and suburban areas. EPA will continue efforts to prevent and reduce the risks posed by releases of harmful substances to land; to clean up communities; to strengthen state and Tribal partnerships; and to expand the conversation on environmentalism and work for environmental justice. The Agency also will work to advance sustainable development and to protect disproportionately impacted low-income, minority, and Tribal communities through outreach and protection efforts for communities historically underrepresented in EPA decision-making.

In FY 2012, EPA will continue to work collaboratively with state and Tribal partners to prevent and reduce exposure to contaminants. Improved compliance at high risk oil and chemical facilities through rulemaking and increased inspections will help prevent exposure by encouraging

compliance with environmental regulations. This is another focus of the FY 2012 investments. In order to address exposures to releases that have already occurred and/or will occur in the future, EPA will continue implement the Integrated Cleanup Initiative (ICI) program. The purpose of ICI is to coordinate the relevant tools available in each of the clean-up programs in order to accelerate the pace of cleanups in the most effective and efficient manner to appropriately service communities. These efforts will be supported by sound scientific data, research, and cost-effective tools that alert EPA to emerging issues and inform Agency decisions on managing materials and addressing contaminated properties.

Improving a community's ability to make decisions that affect its environment is at the heart of EPA's community-centered work. Challenging and complex environmental problems, such as contaminated soil, sediment, and groundwater that can cause human health concerns, persist at many contaminated properties. The burden of a single blighted and contaminated site, or multiple blighted and contaminated sites concentrated within an area, can weigh down an entire community. Oftentimes, there is no obvious reuse for a contaminated property and communities struggle with what will happen at the site. This dilemma results in long-term environmental and economic community distress. As multiple sites are often connected through infrastructure and geographic location, approaching the assessment and cleanup needs of the entire area can be more effective than focusing on individual sites in isolation of the surrounding area.

Many communities across the country regularly face risks posed by intentional and accidental releases of harmful substances into the environment. EPA and its state

partners issue, update, or maintain RCRA permits for approximately 2,500 hazardous waste facilities. In addition, there are over 1,627 sites total on NPL nationwide. Contaminants at these hazardous waste sites are often complex chemical mixtures affecting multiple environmental media. In other words, operations at a site may have contaminated groundwater, surface water, and soil, at times also impacting indoor and outdoor air quality. The precise impact of many contaminant mixtures on human health remains uncertain; however, substances commonly found at Superfund sites have been linked to a variety of human health problems, such as birth defects, infertility, cancer, and changes in neurobehavioral functions. In FY 2012, EPA will continue its work to cleanup, redevelop, and revitalize contaminated sites.

There is a critical need for the Agency to increase its capacity to prevent and respond to accidental releases of harmful substances, including oil spills, by developing clear authorities, training personnel, and providing proper equipment. Recent spills and releases at oil and chemical facilities have resulted in human injuries and deaths, severe environmental damage, and great financial loss. The BP Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil spill disaster resulted in 11 deaths, millions of gallons of spilled oil, and untold environmental damage. Likewise, accidents reported to EPA by the current universe of Risk Management Program (RMP) facilities have resulted in over 40 worker deaths, nearly 1,500 worker injuries, more than 300,000 people sheltered in place, and more than \$1 billion in on-site and off-site damages. EPA will increase its capacity for compliance monitoring and inspections at these facilities in FY 2012.

Major FY 2012 Investment Areas

Regaining Ground: Increasing Compliance in High Risk Oil and Chemical Facilities

The Oil Spill program helps protect U.S. waters by effectively preventing, preparing for, responding to, and monitoring oil spills. EPA also works with state and local partners through the State and Local Prevention and Preparedness Program to help protect the public and the environment from catastrophic releases of hazardous substances that occur at chemical facilities. EPA currently conducts over 550 inspections at chemical facilities per year (approximately 5 percent of the universe of RMP facilities in non-delegated states) and 1,100 SPCC inspections and 250 FRP inspections and drills at oil facilities per year (0.2 percent of the universe of 640,000 SPCC facilities, 6 percent at FRP facilities). In FY 2012, the Agency will expand its current prevention activities at high risk oil and chemical facilities by investing \$1 million and 5 FTE to increase oversight of high risk chemical facilities; \$5.1 million and 16 FTE to increase inspections of high risk oil facilities; and \$1.4 million and 1 FTE to improve compliance and develop a new database as part of leveraging technology to enhance EPA's compliance efforts under the Regaining Ground: Increasing Compliance in Critical Areas initiative.

Support for Tribes

As the largest single source of EPA funding to tribes, the Tribal General Assistance Program (GAP) provides grants to build capacity to administer environmental programs that may be authorized by EPA in Indian country. These grants provide technical assistance in the development of

programs to address environmental issues on Indian lands. An \$8.5 million increase to funding for GAP grants will build tribal capacity and assists tribes in leveraging other EPA and federal funding to contribute towards a higher overall level of environmental and human health protection.

Many tribes have expressed the need to start implementing high priority environmental programs, but GAP funding may only be used for capacity building. Increasing GAP grant funding will allow tribes to continue to develop stronger, more sustainable environmental programs, while allowing more tribes to take advantage of the new multi-media tribal implementation program. The \$20 million investment in a new multi-media tribal implementation grant program will support tribes in addressing individual tribe's most serious environmental needs through the implementation of environmental programs and projects, an ongoing top priority for both tribes and the Agency.

Major FY 2012 Disinvestments and Reductions

In order to promote fiscal responsibility EPA is also making the tough choices, including:

- Reducing FTE and funding for waste minimization activities as the program is redirected to sustainable materials management and existing efforts aimed at promoting the reduction, reuse and recycling of municipal solid waste and industrial materials are discontinued or scaled back.
- Reducing resources devoted to Regional response activities under the Superfund Emergency Response and Removal program, continuing to focus on

encouraging PRPs to conduct removal actions and looking for ways to find efficiencies and lessen the impact of the reduction.

- Reducing Federal Facilities and Restoration Program work at non-NPL sites cleaned up by other federal agencies and focusing efforts on meeting statutory oversight responsibilities at federal NPL sites.
- Reducing Superfund remedial construction funding which may have the effect of postponing new remedial construction starts, slowing down the pace of ongoing construction projects, and delaying certain site assessment and characterization projects. EPA is exploring program efficiencies that may be achieved to limit the impact of this reduction.
- Decreasing funding for the Agency's homeland security response and preparedness program while maintaining the current level of preparedness.

Priority Goal

EPA has established a Priority Goal to highlight progress made under the Brownfields Area-Wide Planning Pilot Program. The Priority Goal is:

- By 2012 EPA will have initiated 20 enhanced Brownfields community level projects that will include a new area-wide planning effort to benefit underserved and economically disadvantaged communities. This will allow those communities to assess and address a single large or multiple Brownfields sites within their boundaries, thereby advancing area-wide planning to enable redevelopment of Brownfields properties

on a broader scale. EPA will provide technical assistance, coordinate its enforcement, water and air quality programs, and work with other Federal agencies, states, tribes and local governments to implement associated targeted environmental improvements identified in each community's area-wide plan.

EPA awarded Brownfields Area-Wide Planning assistance to 23 pilot communities in FY 2011. Consistent with EPA's Priority Goal commitment, throughout FY 2012 the 23 pilot communities will continue to use the grant and/or direct contract assistance they received from EPA to initiate development of a brownfields area-wide plan and determine the next steps and resources needed to implement the plan. In FY 2012, EPA will continue to track progress towards its priority goals and will update goals as necessary and appropriate.

FY 2012 Activities

Work under this Goal supports 4 objectives: 1) Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities, 2) Preserve Land; 3) Restore Land; and 4) Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country. It is also supported by science and research to enhance and strengthen these objectives.

Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

In FY 2012, EPA will continue to use several approaches to promote sustainable, healthier communities and protect vulnerable populations and disproportionately impacted low-income, minority, and tribal communities. The Agency especially is concerned about threats to sensitive populations, such as

children, the elderly, and individuals with chronic diseases.

Brownfields:

EPA's Brownfields program supports states, local communities, and Tribes in their efforts to assess and clean up potentially contaminated and lightly contaminated sites within their jurisdiction. This support includes emphasis and participation in Administration-wide initiatives such as the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative (promoting urban parks and greenways) and the Partnership for Sustainable Communities (supporting area-wide planning for sustainable redevelopment). EPA will provide technical assistance for Brownfields redevelopment in cities in transition which are areas struggling with high unemployment as a result of structural changes to their economies. In addition, the Brownfields program works closely with EPA's Smart Growth program to address critical issues for Brownfields redevelopment, including land assembly, development permitting issues, financing, parking and street standards, accountability to uniform systems of information for land use controls, and other factors that influence the economic viability of Brownfields redevelopment. The best practices, tools, and lessons learned from the smart growth program will directly inform and assist EPA's efforts to increase area-wide planning for assessment, cleanup, and redevelopment of Brownfields sites.

Smart Growth:

The Agency's Smart Growth Program works across and within EPA and other federal agencies to help communities grow in ways that strengthen their economies, protect the environment, and preserve their heritage.

This program focuses on streamlining, concentrating, and leveraging state and federal assistance in places with the greatest need. By concentrating and leveraging federal and state resources in areas with specific needs, EPA hopes to create an inviting atmosphere for economic development on which urban, suburban, and rural communities can capitalize. In FY 2012, EPA will continue its strong support for the Federal DOT, HUD, and EPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities, promote smart growth, and provide green building technical assistance to states and local communities. EPA will also continue to develop additional tools to best assist communities, particularly those that are disadvantaged or have been adversely impacted by contamination and environmental degradation, in implementing sustainable community strategies and approaches.

Environmental Justice:

EPA is committed to ensuring environmental justice regardless of race, color, national origin, or income. Recognizing that minority and/or low-income communities frequently may be exposed disproportionately to environmental harm and risks, the Agency works to protect these communities from adverse health and environmental effects and to ensure they are given the opportunity to participate meaningfully in environmental decisions, including clean-ups. In FY 2012, EPA's Environmental Justice (EJ) program will intensify its efforts to incorporate environmental justice considerations in the rulemaking process. An ongoing challenge for EPA has been to develop rules that implement existing statutory authority while working to reduce disproportionate exposure and impacts from multiple sources. In FY 2012, the EJ program will work to apply

effective methods suitable for decision-making involving disproportionate environmental health impacts on minority, low-income, and Tribal populations. EPA is also working on technical guidance to support the integration of EJ considerations in analysis that support EPA's actions.

Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE):

In FY 2012, EPA will continue its successful and innovative Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) program to assist distressed communities in addressing critical human health and environmental risks. Since its launch in 2005, the CARE program has awarded 91 grants to communities across 39 states to address key environmental priorities and achieved results in predominantly environmental justice communities. Since CARE is a multi-media program, projects often address more than one medium. To date, Fifty percent of the grants have addressed air pollution; 50 percent chemical safety; 30 percent cleanup of contaminated lands; 30 percent water issues; and 25 percent climate change. With the FY 2012 funding, the CARE program will reach approximately 10 new communities. EPA will provide technical support for underserved and other communities, help them use collaborative processes to select and implement local actions, and award federal funding for projects to reduce exposure to pollutants and local environmental problems. Under this program, EPA will create – and in several Regions pilot – a Partners Program to provide technical support and access to EPA programs while outside organizations provide funding to the community. The Partners Program will provide the opportunity to leverage EPA's investment and allow CARE to reach more communities

than EPA could with increased grant funding alone.

U.S.-Mexico Border:

The U.S.-Mexico Border region hosts a growing population of more than 14.6 million people, posing unique drinking water and wastewater infrastructure shortages. In addition, 432 thousand of the over 14 million people in the region live in 1,200 colonias³ which are unincorporated communities characterized by substandard housing and unsafe drinking water. The Border 2012 framework agreement is intended to protect the environment and public health along the U.S.-Mexico Border region, consistent with the principles of sustainable development. The key areas of focus for EPA's Border 2012 Program continue to include: 1) increasing access to drinking water and wastewater infrastructure; 2) building greenhouse gas (GHG) information capacity and expanding voluntary energy efficiency reduction programs to achieve GHG reduction; 3) developing institutional capacity to manage municipal solid waste; 4) piloting projects that reduce exposure to pesticides; 5) conducting bi-national emergency preparedness training and exercises at sister cities; and 6) continuing to test and update the emergency notification mechanism between Mexico and the United States. In addition, in FY 2012, EPA also will focus its efforts towards the development of the next generation of the Border program.

Preserve and Restore Land

EPA leads the country's activities to prevent and reduce the risks posed by releases of harmful substances and to preserve and restore land with effective waste

management and cleanup methods. In FY 2012, the Agency is requesting \$1.4 billion to continue to apply the most effective approach to preserve and restore land by developing and implementing prevention programs, improving response capabilities, and maximizing the effectiveness of response and cleanup actions. This approach will help ensure that human health and the environment are protected and that land is returned to beneficial use.

In FY 2012, EPA also will continue to use a hierarchy of approaches to protect the land: reducing waste at its source, recycling waste, managing waste effectively by preventing spills and releases of toxic materials, and cleaning up contaminated properties. The Agency especially is concerned about threats to sensitive populations, such as children, the elderly, and individuals with chronic diseases, and prioritizes cleanups accordingly.⁴

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, or Superfund) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provide legal authority for EPA's work to protect the land. The Agency and its partners use Superfund authority to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites, allowing land to be returned to productive use. Under RCRA, EPA works in partnership with states and tribes to address risks associated with leaking underground storage tanks and to manage solid and hazardous waste.

³ http://www.borderhealth.org/border_region.php

⁴ Additional information on these programs can be found at: www.epa.gov/superfund, http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/er_cleanup.htm, <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/>, <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/>, <http://www.epa.gov/swerst1/>, <http://www.epa.gov/swerffir/> and <http://www.epa.gov/swerrims/landrevitalization>.

In FY 2012, EPA will work to preserve and restore the nation's land by ensuring proper management of waste and petroleum products, reducing waste generation, increasing recycling and by strengthening its cleanup programs and oversight of oil and chemical facilities. These efforts are integrated with the Agency's efforts to promote sustainable and livable communities. EPA's land program activities for FY 2012 include seven broad efforts: 1) Integrated Cleanup Initiative; 2) Land Cleanup and Revitalization; 3) RCRA Waste Management and Corrective Action; 4) Recycling and Waste Minimization; 5) Underground Storage Tanks management; 6) Oil Spills and Chemical Safety, and 7) Homeland Security.

Integrated Cleanup Initiative:

In an effort to improve the accountability, transparency, and effectiveness of EPA's cleanup programs, EPA initiated the Integrated Cleanup Initiative (ICI), a multi-year effort to better use the most appropriate assessment and cleanup authorities to address a greater number of sites, accelerate cleanups, and put those sites back into productive use while protecting human health and the environment. By bringing to bear the relevant tools available in each of the cleanup programs, including enforcement, EPA will better leverage the resources available to address needs at individual sites. In FY 2012, EPA will continue to examine all aspects of the cleanup programs, identifying key process improvements and enhanced efficiencies. In addition, in order to better measure the performance and progress made in advancing cleanups and addressing potentially contaminated sites, EPA developed two new performance measures under ICI that will support comprehensive management of the cleanup life cycle: Site Assessments (to track all of

the sites for which EPA performs an assessment of environmental condition) and Remedial Action Project Completions (to track the progress in completing phases of constructing the remedy at Superfund sites). When added to the existing suite of performance measures, EPA's measures now address three critical points in the cleanup process—starting, advancing, and completing site cleanup.

EPA also will implement its Community Engagement Initiative designed to enhance involvement with local communities and stakeholders so that they may meaningfully participate in decisions on land cleanup, emergency response, and management of hazardous substances and waste. The goals of this initiative are to ensure transparent and accessible decision-making processes, deliver information that communities can use to participate meaningfully, and help EPA produce outcomes that are more responsive to community perspectives and that ensure timely cleanup decisions.

Land Cleanup and Revitalization:

In addition to promoting sustainable and livable communities, EPA's cleanup programs (e.g., Superfund Remedial, Superfund Federal Facilities Response, Superfund Emergency Response and Removal, RCRA Corrective Action, Brownfields, and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) Cooperative Agreements) and their partners are taking proactive steps to facilitate the cleanup and revitalization of contaminated properties. In FY 2012, the Agency will continue to help communities clean up and revitalize these once productive properties by removing contamination, helping limit urban sprawl, fostering ecologic habitat enhancements, enabling economic development, taking advantage of existing infrastructure, and

maintaining or improving quality of life. In addition, EPA will continue to support the RE-Powering America's Land initiative⁵ in partnership with the Department of Energy. These projects advance cleaner and more cost effective energy technologies, and reduce the environmental impacts of energy systems.

RCRA Waste Management and Corrective Action:

In FY 2012, the Agency will continue to work in partnership with the states to coordinate RCRA program goals and direction. EPA will continue to assist states in permit development, permit renewals, or other approved controls at facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. EPA will work to meet its annual target of implementing initial approved or updated controls at 100 RCRA hazardous waste management facilities. In addition to meeting these goals, the program is responsible for the continued maintenance of the regulatory controls at approximately 2,500 facilities in the permitting baseline.⁶

EPA's RCRA Corrective Action program will focus on site investigation, identification of interim remedies to eliminate exposures to human health or the environment, and selection of safe, effective long-term remedies. Sites will see the results of this funding in FY 2012 and beyond, as the number of sites achieving the Agency's environmental indicators including control of human exposures and migration of contaminated groundwater increase over time.

⁵ Additional information on this initiative can be found on <http://www.epa.gov/renewableenergyland/>.

⁶ The permitting baseline universe currently has 2,446 facilities with approximately 10,000 process unit groups.

Recycling and Waste Minimization:

In FY 2012, EPA will complete this program's redirection to sustainable materials management. This redirection is a significant step that will allow EPA to consider the human health and environmental impacts associated with the full lifecycle of materials—from the amount and toxicity of raw materials extraction, through transportation, processing, manufacturing, and use, as well as re-use, recycling and disposal.

The EPAct and Underground Storage Tanks:

The EPAct⁷ contains numerous provisions that significantly affect federal and state underground storage tank (UST) programs and requires that EPA and states strengthen tank release and prevention programs. In FY 2012, EPA will provide assistance to states to help them meet their EPAct responsibilities, which include: 1) mandatory inspections every three years for all underground storage tanks and enforcement of violations discovered during the inspections; 2) operator training; 3) prohibition of delivery for non-complying facilities⁸; and 4) secondary containment or financial responsibility for tank manufacturers and installers.

Additionally, there are an unknown number of petroleum Brownfields sites that are predominately old gas stations that blight the environmental and economic health of surrounding neighborhoods. In FY 2012,

⁷ For more information, refer to http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ058.109.pdf (scroll to Title XV - Ethanol And Motor Fuels, Subtitle B – Underground Storage Tank Compliance, on pages 500-513 of the pdf file).

⁸ Refer to *Grant Guidelines to States for Implementing the Delivery Prohibition Provision of the Energy Policy Act of 2005*, August 2006, EPA-510-R-06-003, http://www.epa.gov/oust/fedlaws/epact_05.htm#Final.

EPA's UST and Brownfields program will continue to jointly focus attention and resources on the cleanup and reuse of petroleum-contaminated sites.

Oil Spills and Chemical Safety:

The Oil Spill program helps protect U.S. waters by effectively preventing, preparing for, responding to, and monitoring oil spills. EPA conducts oil spill prevention, preparedness, and enforcement activities associated with the 640,000 non-transportation-related oil storage facilities that EPA regulates through its Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) program. EPA currently conducts approximately 1,100 inspections per year at SPCC-regulated facilities (representing 0.2 percent of the total universe of 640,000) and 250 FRP inspections and drills at 6 percent of the FRP facilities. In FY 2012, as part of the Oil Spill investments, the Agency will broaden and expand its prevention and preparedness activities.

In addition to its prevention responsibilities, EPA serves as the lead responder for cleanup of all inland zone spills, including transportation-related spills from pipelines, trucks, and other transportation systems and provides technical assistance and support to the U.S. Coast Guard for coastal and maritime oil spills. In FY 2012, EPA will continue to review and revise, as appropriate, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, including Subpart J which regulates the use of dispersants and other chemicals as a tool in oil spill response.

EPA also works with state and local partners to help protect the public and the environment from catastrophic releases of hazardous substances at chemical handling facilities through the State and Local

Prevention and Preparedness program. Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), EPA regulations require that facilities handling more than a threshold quantity of certain extremely hazardous substances must implement a risk management program and submit a Risk Management Plan (RMP) to EPA among others entities. Facilities are required to update their RMP at least once every five years and sooner if changes are made at the facility. EPA currently conducts over 550 inspections or unannounced exercises per year (approximately 5 percent of the universe of 13,100 RMP facilities in non-delegated states), including over 140 at high risk facilities. In FY 2012, through the Regaining Ground: Increasing Compliance in Critical Areas investment, the Agency will expand its current activities.

Homeland Security:

EPA's Homeland Security work is an important component of the Agency's prevention, protection, and response activities. EPA will continue to provide Homeland Security emergency preparedness and response capability. In FY 2012, the Agency requests \$38.7 million to: maintain its capability to respond effectively to incidents that may involve harmful chemical, biological, and radiological substances; operate the Environmental Response Laboratory Network (ERLN); maximize the effectiveness of its involvement in national security events through pre-deployments of assets such as emergency response personnel and field detection equipment; maintain the Emergency Management Portal (EMP); and manage, collect, and validate new information for new and existing weapons of mass destruction agents as decontamination techniques are developed or as other information emerges from the scientific community.

Improve Human Health and the Environment in Indian Country

In FY 2012, EPA will assist Federally-recognized tribes in assessing environmental conditions in Indian country, and will help build their capacity to implement environmental programs through the \$8.5 million investment in funding for the Tribal GAP program. EPA will also strengthen the scientific evidence and research supporting environmental policies and decisions on compliance, pollution prevention, and environmental stewardship in Indian country through continued collaboration with Agency program offices as well as through EPA's Tribal Science Council.

Since adopting the EPA Indian Policy in 1984, EPA has worked with federally-recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis, in recognition of the federal government's trust responsibility to federally-recognized tribes. Under federal environmental statutes, the Agency is responsible for protecting human health and the environment in Indian country. In FY 2012, EPA's Office of International and Tribal Affairs (OITA) will continue to lead an Agency-wide effort to work with tribes, Alaska Native Villages, and inter-tribal consortia to fulfill this responsibility. EPA's strategy for achieving this objective has three major components:

- **Establish an Environmental Presence in Indian Country:** The Agency will continue to provide funding through the Indian General Assistance Program (GAP) so each federally-recognized tribe can establish an environmental presence.
- **Provide Access to Environmental Information:** EPA will provide the information tribes need to meet EPA and

Tribal environmental priorities, as well as characterize the environmental and public health improvements that result from joint actions.

- **Implementation of Environmental Goals:** The Agency will provide opportunities for the implementation of Tribal environmental programs by tribes, or directly by EPA, as necessary through 1) media-specific programs, 2) tribes themselves, or 3) directly by EPA if necessary.

Additionally, in FY 2012, EPA is investing in the multi-media Tribal implementation grant program which allows the Agency to build upon the successful capacity-building work of the GAP program through full program implementation.

Research

In FY 2012, EPA is strengthening its planning and delivery of science by implementing an integrated research approach that looks at problems systematically instead of individually. EPA is realigning and integrating the work of its base research programs into four new research programs (further described in the Goal 1 overview and appendix). The new Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC) research program will focus on the integration, translation and coordinated communication of research on sustainability, land use, protection and restoration, human health, ecological risk assessment modeling, and ecosystem services. The SHC research program will provide innovative and creative management approaches and decision support tools for communities, regions, states and tribes to protect and ensure a sustainable balance between human health and the environment.

Communities are increasingly challenged to improve and protect the health and well-being of their residents and the ecosystem services upon which they depend, in the face of increasing resource demands and changing demographics, economic, social, and climate patterns. Research will be conducted in broad areas, which will support the many aspects of community health described above:

I. Research to Address Specific Community Needs and Improve Our Understanding of Community Sustainability:

As specific research questions are formulated in the areas of human health, ecosystems and ecosystem services, land and waste management, innovative technologies and life cycle analysis, EPA will begin conducting pilot projects that explore and address problems in an integrated manner by focusing specifically on 1) an urban community, 2) multiple communities in the Gulf of Mexico region, and 3) certain high-priority problems facing communities across the nation.

II. Decision Analysis and Support for Conducting Integrated Assessments:

While communities often have creative and well-trained government staff, NGOs, and citizen groups, they usually *do not have the capacity* to rapidly develop and/or customize advanced decision tools and supporting data sets that will enable effective, real-time community investment decisions. This research will focus on developing practical decision support tools and analytic

methods that enable communities to effectively use information developed by the SHC research program and other programs to support community decision making related to environmental sustainability.

III. Superfund:

The SHC research program will focus on innovative remediation options for contaminated sediments and the development of new alternatives to dredging. In addition, the program will develop solutions to contaminated ground water by evaluating subsurface and above-ground alternatives to pump-and-treat, particularly for recalcitrant contaminants such as chlorinated solvents and other contaminants that do not dissolve easily in water, and will evaluate chemical oxidation and permeable reactive barriers, including those using nanoscale materials. The SHC research program will continue to provide technical support and technology transfer to support ground water modeling needs in communities.

IV. Oil Spill Research:

In FY 2012, the SHC program will focus on two areas related to oil spill research: 1) EPA will develop protocols to revise or test oil spill control agents or products for listing on the National Contingency Plan (NCP) Product Schedule and other activities deemed necessary by EPA's Office of Emergency Management (OEM), and 2) the Agency will conduct studies on the effectiveness of bioremediation for

freshly spilled oil and aged residuals of petroleum-based oil, biodiesel, and biodiesel blends, and the performance of dispersants for deep water applications.

EPA also conducts research supporting Goal 3 through its Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, which leverages innovative and cutting-edge research from scientists in academia through a competitive and peer-reviewed grant process that is integrated with EPA's overall research efforts. The Agency is enhancing its investment in areas critical to support the Administration's science priorities, including strengthening the future scientific workforce through investment in fellowships to students in pursuit of careers and advanced degrees in environmental science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. In FY 2012, EPA will provide \$14 million for STAR Fellowships, including support for an estimated 243 continuing fellows and 105 new STAR fellows.

Goal 4
Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Reduce the risk and increase the safety of chemicals and prevent pollution at the source.

**Environmental Protection Agency
 FY 2012 Annual Performance Plan and
 Congressional Justification**

**Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and
 Preventing Pollution**

Reduce the risk and increase the safety of chemicals and prevent pollution at the source.

- Reduce the risk of chemicals that enter our products, our environment, and our bodies.
- Conserve and protect natural resources by promoting pollution prevention and the adoption of other stewardship practices by companies, communities, governmental organizations, and individuals.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority
 Full-time Equivalents
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	FY 2012 Pres Budget v. FY 2010 Enacted
Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution	\$681,126.8	\$671,424.4	\$681,126.8	\$702,542.3	\$21,415.5
Ensure Chemical Safety	\$618,182.3	\$609,729.0	\$618,182.3	\$642,721.6	\$24,539.3
Promote Pollution Prevention	\$62,944.5	\$61,695.4	\$62,944.5	\$59,820.7	(\$3,123.8)
Total Authorized Workyears	2,692.5	2,741.0	2,692.5	2,706.4	13.9

Goal 4

Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution

Reduce the risk and increase the safety of chemicals and prevent pollution at the source

Introduction

Chemicals have become ubiquitous in our everyday lives and products, because they are used in the production of everything from our homes and cars to the cell phones we carry and the food we eat. Chemicals are often released into the environment as a result of their manufacture, processing, use, and disposal. Research shows that children are getting steady infusions of industrial chemicals before they even are given solid food^{9,10,11}. Other vulnerable groups, including low-income, minority, and indigenous populations, may also be disproportionately impacted by and thus particularly at risk from chemical exposure^{12,13,14}. While TSCA authorizes review of new chemicals before they enter

the market and provides authority for EPA to mandate industry to conduct testing, there remain gaps in the available use and exposure data and state of knowledge on many widely used chemicals in commerce. EPA programs work to ensure chemical safety, including pesticides, and to manage the chemicals already in the environment that may have adverse effects. EPA is also promoting sustainable, lower risk processes and working with communities to improve overall environmental quality.

In FY 2012, EPA will continue to make substantial progress in transitioning from an approach dominated by voluntary data submissions by industry, to a more aggressive action-oriented approach to ensure chemical safety through four areas of focus: 1) using all available authorities under TSCA to take immediate and lasting action to eliminate or reduce identified chemical risks and develop proven safer alternatives; 2) using regulatory mechanisms to fill remaining gaps in critical exposure data, and increasing transparency and public access to information on TSCA chemicals; 3) using data from all available sources to conduct detailed chemical risk assessments on priority chemicals to inform the need for and support development and implementation of risk management actions; and 4) prevent introduction of unsafe new chemicals into commerce.

EPA's Pesticide Licensing program screens new pesticides before they reach the market and ensures that pesticides already in commerce are safe when used in accordance with the label. As directed by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), and the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), EPA is responsible for registering pesticides to protect consumers, pesticide users, workers

⁹ The Disproportionate Impact of Environmental Health Threats on Children of Color
(<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/8d49f7ad4bbcf4ef852573590040b7f679a3f13c301688828525770c0063b277!OpenDocument>)

¹⁰ Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

¹¹ Guide to Considering Children's Health When Developing EPA Actions: Implementing Executive Order 13045 and EPA's Policy on Evaluating Health Risks to Children

(http://yosemite.epa.gov/ochp/ochpweb.nsf/content/ADPguide.htm?File/EPA_ADG_Guide_508.pdf)

¹² Holistic Risk-based Environmental Decision Making: a Native Perspective

(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1241171/>)

¹³ Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations

¹⁴ Interim Guidance on Considering Environmental Justice During the Development of an Action

(<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/considering-ej-in-rulemaking-guide-07-2010.pdf>)

who may be exposed to pesticides, children, and other sensitive populations. EPA also reviews potential impacts on the environment, with particular attention to endangered species.

In 1990, the Pollution Prevention Act established preventing pollution before it is generated as national environmental policy. EPA is enhancing cross-cutting efforts to advance sustainable practices, safer chemicals and sustainable lower risk processes and practices, and safer products. The combined effect of community level actions, geographically targeted investments, attention to chemicals, and concern for ecosystems, implemented through the lens of science, transparency and law, will bring real improvements and protections.

Achieving an environmentally sustainable future demands that EPA make smarter, faster decisions guided by sound science on environmental problems facing the country today. It is also crucial to anticipate tomorrow's problems and identify approaches to better inform environmentally sustainable behavior. The EPA Science Advisory Board has recognized¹⁵ that the improved understanding of today's environmental problems requires an integrative, transdisciplinary approach that considers multi-media, integrated, and non-traditional approaches to achieve more effective and efficient solutions. EPA's research request reflects the necessity to increase synergies among programs using systems thinking and catalytic innovation in order to meet the problems of the 21st century.

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[http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/E989ECFC125966428525775B0047BE1A/\\$File/EPA-SAB-10-010-unsigned.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/E989ECFC125966428525775B0047BE1A/$File/EPA-SAB-10-010-unsigned.pdf)

Major FY 2012 Investment Areas

Enhancing Chemical Safety

EPA will invest an additional \$16 million and 5.5 FTE to continue implementing its *enhanced chemical management* strategy to make long-overdue progress in ensuring the safety of existing chemicals: 1) obtaining, managing and making public chemical information; 2) screening and assessing chemical risks; and 3) managing chemical risks. In FY 2012, EPA's approach will be centered on immediate and lasting actions to identify and mitigate unreasonable chemical risks and develop proven safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals.

The FY 2012 investment will provide for action needed to 1) increase the Agency's pace in obtaining and making public TSCA chemical health and safety and other information; 2) conduct detailed chemical risk assessments on priority chemicals and accelerating progress in characterizing the hazards posed by HPV chemicals 3) undertake appropriate risk management actions on chemicals identified as posing significant human health or environmental risks.

Major FY 2012 Disinvestments and Reductions

- Funding reductions reflect expected program efficiencies and reprioritization of targeted activities. Specifically, EPA will reduce support for non-regulatory activities including pollinator protection, urban pest management and the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program. Funding reductions may also delay development and implementation of some risk assessment policies.

FY 2012 Activities

Toxics Programs

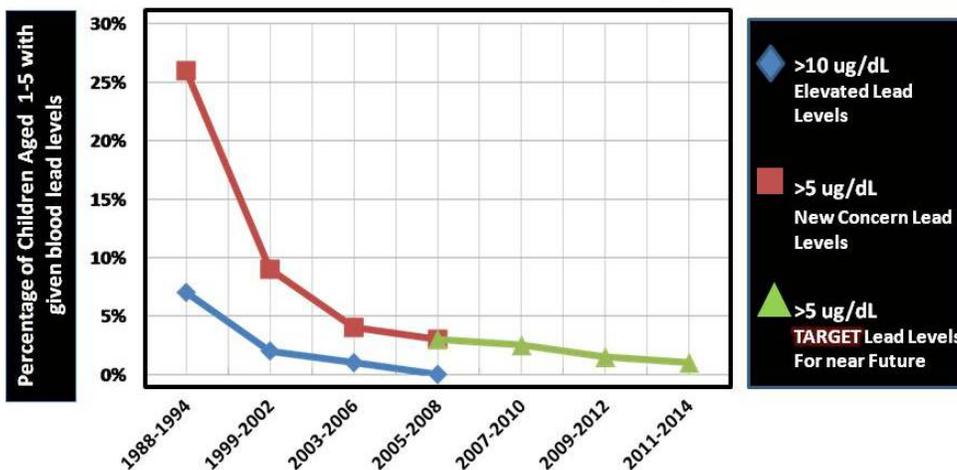
FY 2012 represents a crucial stage in EPA’s approach for ensuring chemical safety. The program has attained its ‘zero tolerance’ goal in preventing introduction of unsafe new chemicals into commerce but many existing (‘pre-TSCA’) chemicals already in commerce remain un-assessed. The Existing Chemicals can be split into three major component activities: 1) strengthening chemical information collection, management, and transparency (\$14.7M); 2) Screening and Assessing Chemical Risks (\$15.6M); and 3) Reducing Chemical Risks (\$26.4M).

Also in FY 2012, EPA will continue to prevent the entry of new chemicals into the US market which pose unreasonable risks to human health or the environment. The

major activity of the New Chemicals program (\$14.3M) is PMN review and management, which addresses the potential risks from approximately 1,100 chemicals, products of biotechnology and new chemical nanoscale materials received annually prior to their entry into the US marketplace.

In FY 2012, the Agency will continue to implement the Chemicals Risk Management program to further eliminate risks from high-risk “legacy” chemicals, such as Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and mercury. The Lead program will continue efforts to further reduce childhood blood lead incidence, and will continue implementing the Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule though increased outreach efforts and targeted activities to support renovator certifications. EPA will allocate \$35.3 million to undertaking existing chemical risk management actions in FY 2012.

Children’s Risk
Blood Lead Levels for Children aged 1-5



Pesticides Programs

A key component of chemical safety and to protecting the health of people,

communities, and ecosystems, is identifying, assessing, and reducing the risks presented

by the pesticides on which our society and economy depend. EPA will continue to manage a comprehensive pesticide risk reduction program through science-based registration and reevaluation processes, a worker safety program, and support for integrated pest management. The pesticide review processes will continue to increasingly focus on improving pesticide registrations compliance with the Endangered Species Act and achieve broader Agency objectives for water quality protection.

EPA will continue to place emphasis on the protection of potentially sensitive groups, such as children, by reducing exposures from pesticides used in and around homes, schools, and other public areas. In addition, the Agency worker protection, certification, and training regulations will encourage safe application practices. Together, these programs minimize exposure to pesticides, maintain a safe and affordable food supply, address public health issues, and minimize property damage that can occur from insects and pests. As part of the Agency's review of non-regulatory efforts, the Strategic Agriculture Initiative program will shift its emphasis to the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program, providing a more focused effort in IPM to address a wide range of agricultural risk issues in food safety as well as minimizing exposure from pesticide drift.

Chemical and biological pesticides help meet national and global demands for food. They provide effective pest control for homes, schools, gardens, highways, utility lines, hospitals, and drinking water treatment facilities and control animal vectors of disease. Many regulatory actions involve reduced risk pesticides which, once registered, will result in increased societal benefits. In addition to collecting a total of \$82 million in anticipated fee-funded

activities in FY 2012, \$32 million which can be obligated EPA is funding \$128.7 million in Pesticides Licensing programs.

Pollution Prevention

EPA will continue to promote innovation through environmental stewardship strategies that promote economic revitalization. EPA will draw on innovative and cross media strategies to focus analysis and coordination across the Agency, with States, and with other Federal agencies.

In FY 2012, EPA's Pollution Prevention (P2) programs will target technical assistance, information and supporting assessments to encourage the use of greener chemicals, technologies, processes, and products through programs with proven records of success such as: Green Suppliers Network, Regional Grants, Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange, Partnership for Sustainable Healthcare, Green Chemistry and Green Engineering. In addition, EPA's P2 programs will continue to support the new Economy, Energy and Environment (E3) partnership among federal agencies, local governments and manufacturers to promote energy efficiency, job creation and environmental improvement.

Through these efforts, EPA will encourage government and business to adopt source reduction practices that can help to prevent pollution and avoid potential adverse health and environmental impacts. P2 grants to states and tribes provide support for technical assistance, education, and outreach to assist businesses. Work under these programs also supports the energy reduction goals under E.O. 13514. In FY 2012, the total funding for P2 programs is \$20.7 million and 72.7 FTE.

International Affairs

Environmental pollution and contamination often extend well beyond a country's individual borders. In the face of shared environmental challenges, such as global climate change and improving children's environmental health outcomes, cooperation with global partners can catalyze even greater progress toward protecting our domestic environment. By partnering with and assisting other nations to improve their environmental governance, EPA also helps protect the U.S. from pollution originating outside our borders from reaching our citizens. These collaborative efforts are the key to sustaining and enhancing progress, both domestically and internationally.

EPA's international priorities include: building strong environmental institutions and legal structures; improving access to clean water; improving urban air quality; limiting global GHG emissions and other climate-forcing pollutants, reducing exposure to toxic chemicals, and reducing hazardous waste and improve waste management.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires Federal agencies to prepare environmental impact statements (EISs) for actions that have the potential to cause significant environmental effects, and develop appropriate plans to mitigate or eliminate those impacts. EPA's unique role in this process is reviewing and commenting on all Federal EISs and making the comments available to the public. In FY 2012, EPA will continue to work with other Federal agencies to streamline and to improve their NEPA processes. Work also will focus on a number of key areas such as

review and comment on mining on-shore and off-shore liquid natural gas facilities, coal bed methane development and other energy-related projects, nuclear power/hydro-power plant licensing/re-licensing, highway and airport expansion, military base realignment/redevelopment (including the expansion in Guam), flood control and port development, and management of national forests and public lands. EPA also will conduct work pursuant to the Appalachian Coal Mining Interagency Action Plan.

Research

In FY 2012, EPA is strengthening its planning and delivery of science by implementing an integrated research approach that looks at problems systematically instead of individually. This approach will create synergy and yield benefits beyond those possible from approaches that are more narrowly targeted to single chemicals or problem areas. EPA is realigning and integrating the work of its base research programs into four new research programs (further described in the Goal 1 overview and appendix).

The new Chemical Safety and Sustainability (CSS) Program will develop enhanced chemical screening and testing approaches for improving context-relevant chemical assessment and management. New computational, physico-chemical, and biological and exposure science tools promise to transform the way risks of chemical products are evaluated. Development and validation will proceed on broadly applicable, predictive, high-throughput tools to be combined with existing test methods, integrating toxicity and exposure pathways in the context of the life cycle of the chemical. In FY 2012 EPA will begin a multi-year transition from the

Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) to validate and more efficiently use computational toxicology methods and high throughput screens that will allow the Agency to more quickly and cost-effectively assess potential chemical toxicity. As reflected in Figure V, testing 300 chemicals

with computational toxicology methods costs on average about \$20,000 per chemical compared to more traditional approaches that can cost more than \$6 million per chemical. In FY 2012, EPA will begin to evaluate endocrine-relevant ToxCast assays.

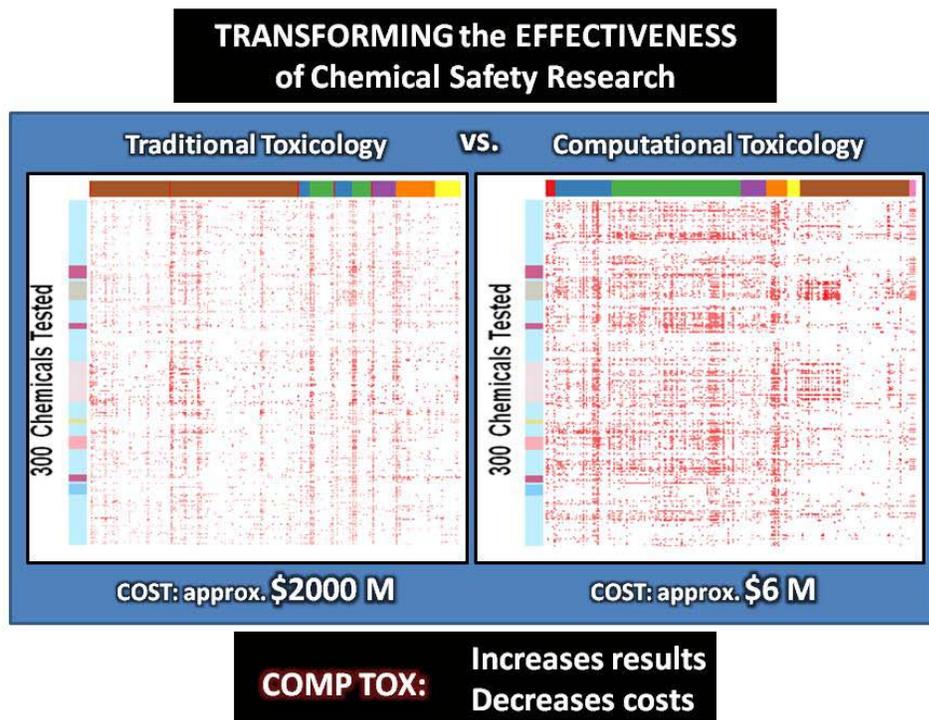


Figure V: EPA research is developing computational toxicology tools that are faster, more efficient, and have the capacity to test thousands of chemicals at a fraction of the cost for traditional animal-based testing (e.g., \$2 billion versus \$6 million for 300 chemicals). This innovative research is critical to catalyzing sustainable solutions that inform decisions on chemical safety.

CSS will also contribute to the Sustainable and Healthy Communities Research Program by providing decision makers in individual localities and communities with research and support on contaminants of highest priority and concern to them. Better and more integrated approaches to chemical testing and assessment also will lead to better air toxics and drinking water-related regional and local decision making. Under this newly consolidated research program, EPA will continue to support the scientific foundation for addressing the risks of exposure to chemicals in humans and wildlife. Resources requested total \$95.7 million and 292.7 FTE.

In FY 2012, the Agency’s Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) program will continue to develop assessments including Integrated Science Assessments (ISA) of criteria air pollutants, Integrated Risk Information Systems (IRIS) Assessments of high priority chemicals, and Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values (PPRTV). The program will release draft ISAs for ozone and lead for Clean Air Science Advisory Committee review and public comment. The program will strive to post numerous completed human health assessments (e.g. dioxin, methanol, cumulative phthalate assessment, benzo-a-pyrene, Libby asbestos cancer assessment, and PCB noncancer assessment) in IRIS.

EPA also conducts research supporting Goal 4 through its Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, which leverages innovative and cutting-edge research from scientists in academia through a competitive and peer-reviewed grant process that is

integrated with EPA's overall research efforts. The Homeland Security Research Program (HSRP) will continue to enhance the nation's preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities for homeland security incidents and other hazards.

Goal 5
Enforcing Environmental Laws
Protect human health and the environment through vigorous and targeted civil and criminal enforcement. Assure compliance with environmental laws.

**Environmental Protection Agency
 FY 2012 Annual Performance Plan and
 Congressional Justification**

Enforcing Environmental Laws
 Protect human health and the environment through vigorous and targeted civil and criminal enforcement. Assure compliance with environmental laws.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Pursue vigorous civil and criminal enforcement that targets the most serious water, air, and chemical hazards in communities. Assure strong, consistent, and effective enforcement of federal environmental laws nationwide.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority
 Full-time Equivalents
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	FY 2012 Pres Budget v. FY 2010 Enacted
Enforcing Environmental Laws	\$807,902.7	\$795,703.1	\$807,902.7	\$829,831.4	\$21,928.7
Enforce Environmental Laws	\$807,902.7	\$795,703.1	\$807,902.7	\$829,831.4	\$21,928.7
Total Authorized Workyears	4,003.2	3,834.3	4,003.2	3,914.3	-88.9

Goal 5

Enforcing Environmental Laws

Protect human health and the environment through vigorous and targeted civil and criminal enforcement. Assure compliance with environmental laws.

Introduction

EPA's civil and criminal enforcement programs perform the core function of assuring compliance with our nation's environmental laws. A strong and effective enforcement program is essential to maintain respect for the rule of law and to realize the promise of our federal statutes to protect our environment and the public health of our citizens.

On January 18, 2011, President Obama issued a "Presidential Memoranda – Regulatory Compliance" which reaffirms the importance of effective enforcement and compliance in regulations. In part, it states "Sound regulatory enforcement promotes the welfare of Americans in many ways, by increasing public safety, improving working conditions, and protecting the air we breathe and the water we drink. Consistent regulatory enforcement also levels the playing field among regulated entities, ensuring that those that fail to comply with the law do not have an unfair advantage over their law-abiding competitors."

In FY 2012, EPA will maintain the strength of its core enforcement program and begin a new focus on harnessing the tools of 21st century technology to make our enforcement program more efficient and more effective for the future. We will also continue to address special challenges such as the litigation resulting from the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

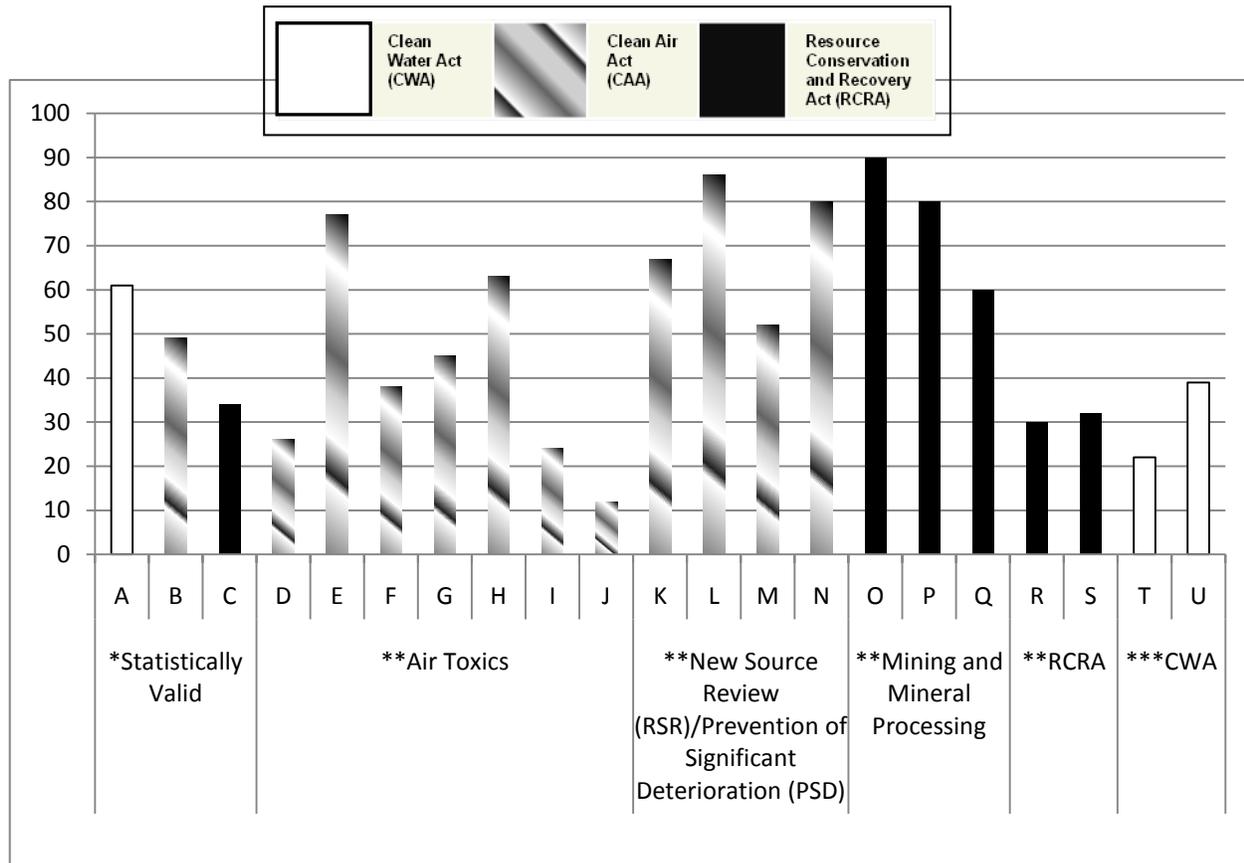
Our current approach, rooted largely in the traditional inspection and enforcement model, has produced substantial public health and environmental benefits. However, use of modern technology and methods can reduce the costs of monitoring and ensuring compliance both to EPA and businesses, and enable us to do a more effective job. Today, we rely almost exclusively on time-consuming and expensive pollution tests that make it hard to quickly find and investigate the worst air, waste and water pollution, and for communities to know about pollution that affects them. It is increasingly difficult to ensure compliance using outdated tools and old approaches, as the universe of regulated pollution sources is outstripping the resources available to state and federal inspectors to find and correct non-compliance.

EPA and its state partners simply cannot conduct enough inspections to ensure that the health and environmental benefits of laws passed by Congress are realized and catastrophes are avoided. The BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill and the Enbridge pipeline oil spill in Marshall, Michigan have generated a greater awareness of the growing need for the country to catch up when it comes to finding and correcting non-compliance to prevent damage and economic hardships. Yet the oil spill crises are just one piece of the puzzle. Today, states are adding more waters to the Clean Water Act's list of impaired waters, while at the same time indicating that resource constraints are pushing them to seriously consider returning control of environmental protection programs to EPA. These and other issues argue for new approaches to ensuring compliance to enable the Agency to become more effective and efficient.

A recent snapshot (see graph on following page) shows us that nationally reported compliance data – while it does not paint a complete picture – strongly indicates that violations are likely widespread. For

example, non-compliance with the Clean Water Act’s National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits in many places averages 60 percent – leading to concerns about health impacts in those places.

Non-Compliance Information Across Sectors¹⁶



- A= Combined Sewer Municipalities H= Oil & Gas O= Phosphoric Acid
- B= Ethylene Oxide Manufacturers I= Misc. Metal Parts P= Mines
- C= Organic Chemical Manufacturing J= Fabric Coating Q= Other Mineral Processing
- D= Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) K= Acid Manufacturing R= RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities
- E= Flares L= Cement Manufacturing S= Financial Assurance
- F= LDAR Miscellaneous M= Glass Manufacturing T= Majors
- G= Petroleum Refining N= Coal Fired Boilers U= Minors

¹⁶*Non-compliance rates based on data gathered during inspections/evaluations at a statistically valid sample of the regulated universe and defined as having a minimum of one violation with any given requirement examined during the inspection/evaluation.

**Non-compliance rates are based on violations detected at facilities in these sectors during inspections and evaluations; not statistically valid sample, but based on completed evaluations for 61% of the Air Toxic targeted universe (LDAR, Flares, LDAR Misc., Petroleum Refining, Oil and Gas, Misc. Metal Parts and Fabric coating), 40% of the targeted universe for NSR/PSD (Acid Manufacturing, Cement Manufacturing, Glass Manufacturing), and 14% of the targeted universe for Mining and Mineral Processing (Phosphoric Acid, Other Mineral Processing, Mines).

***Non-compliance rates are based on a combination of facility self-reported Discharge Monitoring Reports. (DMRs) and violations detected at facilities during inspections.

Major FY 2012 Investment Areas

In FY 2012, the Agency's *Regaining Ground: Increasing Compliance in Critical Areas* investment will allow EPA to begin to move toward implementing a more efficient and effective enforcement program that uses 21st century e-reporting and monitoring tools, in combination with market-based approaches. Investments in new technology offer the opportunity to save the federal government, states, and American business valuable resources as overall compliance costs are reduced. EPA will also invest in more advanced monitoring tools, allowing EPA and its state partners to more easily identify, investigate and address the worst violations that affect our communities. The Agency requests \$14.2 million and 4.0 FTE under Goal 5 for this investment.

EPA will begin to review compliance reporting requirements in existing rules to identify opportunities for conversion to a national electronic reporting format; and examine new rules to incorporate electronic reporting elements during rule development. Eliminating existing paper based reporting systems will be an overarching goal of this initiative. As part of the process of developing new rules, EPA will identify opportunities to require objective, self-monitoring and/or self-certification. EPA will upgrade key data systems to allow for third-party certification, public accountability, advanced monitoring and electronic reporting requirements to improve compliance.

EPA will begin enhancing its data systems to help the Agency and its regulatory partners better determine the compliance status of facilities, focus our resources to efficiently address the most serious non-compliance, and substantially reduce the

costs of collecting, sharing, and analyzing compliance information.

With this investment, EPA will use a market based approach to develop open platform "e-file" data exchange standards, modeled after that used by the IRS to collect tax data, which would unleash the expertise of the private sector marketplace to replace the largely paper-based reporting systems that have evolved over the past thirty years. Further, in those programs where EPA has already built electronic reporting tools, the private sector may enhance these tools to better support industry needs, enabling EPA to largely eliminate the need to continue to fund the operation and maintenance of these tools.

With the requested resources, EPA also will begin to invest in modern monitoring technology such as portable emission detectors, thermal imaging cameras, flow meters, and remote (fenceline) monitoring equipment to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of our compliance monitoring program. Our investment includes an increase for monitoring equipment, as well as funding to train staff on the use of remote sensing techniques. Providing modern monitoring technology for EPA inspectors will enable field staff to perform more efficient and effective compliance verification. Modern monitoring equipment will increase EPA's ability to detect violations across all programs and focus our efforts on the most significant problems.

EPA's response to the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill will continue in FY 2012 as the Agency provides support for the U.S. Department of Justice's civil action and criminal investigations against BP, Anadarko, Transocean, and other responsible parties. The Department of Justice filed its civil complaint on behalf of

EPA, the Coast Guard, and other federal plaintiffs in December 2010, and EPA will be actively providing litigation support, discovery management, and response to court orders throughout FY 2012. Currently, EPA resources are being used to support Department of Justice's on-going civil investigations.

Major FY 2012 Disinvestments and Reductions

- Eliminating funding for homeland security enforcement efforts because EPA will not need to maintain separate capacity to support environmental criminal investigations and training for terrorism-related investigations. This reduction reflects the increased capacity of other agencies to handle the environmental forensics work associated with security incidents.
- Reducing funding for Enforcement Training, relying more on web-based tools to more efficiently deliver compliance assistance and training, reducing staff intensive activities.
- Reducing funding for Superfund Enforcement that could have been used for PRP searches and settlement activity.
- Reducing funding to the Department of Justice for CERCLA case support.
- Reducing funding for Criminal Enforcement that could have been used for investigative support for criminal cases.

Priority Goal

EPA has established a Priority Goal to focus and highlight progress made through

enforcement actions to clean up the nation's polluted waters. The Priority Goal is:

Clean water is essential for our quality of life and the health of our communities. EPA will take actions over the next two years to improve water quality.

Improve Water Quality: Federal Clean Water Enforcement

- Increase pollutant reducing enforcement actions in waters that don't meet water quality standards, and post results and analysis on the web.

In FY 2012, EPA will continue to track progress towards its Priority Goals and will update goals as necessary and appropriate.

FY 2012 Activities

While making the reforms described above to improve our core business practices for monitoring and reporting, the Agency remains committed to implementing a strong enforcement and compliance program focused on identifying and reducing non-compliance problems and deterring future violations. In order to meet these goals, the program employs an integrated, common-sense approach to problem-solving and decision-making. An appropriate mix of data collection and analysis, compliance monitoring, assistance and incentives, civil and criminal enforcement efforts and innovative problem-solving approaches addresses significant environmental issues and achieve environmentally beneficial outcomes. As discussed above, enhancing these efforts through a new approach that relies on 21st century reporting and monitoring tools will be the focus of our efforts in FY 2012 and will be used to advance implementation of the

Administrator's priorities as well as our core program work. Including the new FY 2012 investment, \$375.7 million and 2,132.7 FTE will support compliance monitoring and civil and criminal enforcement activities.

Focus Areas:

- *Protecting Air Quality:* EPA will focus on the largest sources of air pollution, including coal-fired power plants and the cement, acid and glass sectors, to improve air quality. Enforcement to cut toxic air pollution in communities improves the health of communities, particularly those overburdened by pollution.

The Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007 requires increased use of renewable fuels. EPA's Civil Enforcement program will help the regulated community understand their statutory obligations under the EISA; inspect renewable fuel production facilities; monitor compliance with renewable fuel requirements; monitor and enforce the credit trading program; and, undertake administrative and judicial enforcement actions, as appropriate.

- *Protecting America's Waters:* EPA, working with permitting authorities, is revamping compliance and enforcement approaches to make progress on the most important water pollution problems. This work includes getting raw sewage out of water, cutting pollution from animal waste and reducing pollution from stormwater runoff. These efforts will help to clean up great waters like the Chesapeake Bay and will focus on revitalizing urban communities by protecting and restoring urban waters. Enforcement will also support the goal

of assuring clean drinking water for all communities, including small systems and in Indian country.

- *Cleaning Up Our Communities:* EPA protects communities by ensuring that responsible parties conduct cleanups, saving federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. Ensuring that these parties clean up the sites ultimately reduces direct human exposure to hazardous pollutants and contaminants, provides for long-term human health protection, and ultimately makes contaminated properties available for reuse.

EPA's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action enforcement program supports the goal set by the Agency and its state partners of attaining remedy construction at 95 percent of 3,747 RCRA facilities by the year 2020. In 2010, EPA issued the "National Enforcement Strategy for Corrective Action" to promote and communicate nationally consistent enforcement and compliance assurance principles, practices, and tools to help achieve this goal. In FY 2012, EPA will continue targeted enforcement under the Strategy and will work with its state partners to assess the contribution of enforcement in achieving the 2020 goal.

- *Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution:* Strengthening chemical safety enforcement and reducing exposure to pesticides will improve the health of Americans. Enforcement reduces direct human exposures to toxic chemicals and pesticides and supports long-term human health protection.

Compliance Monitoring

EPA's Compliance Monitoring program reviews and evaluates the activities of the regulated community to determine compliance with applicable laws, regulations, permit conditions and settlement agreements, as well as to determine whether conditions presenting imminent and substantial endangerment exist. In FY 2012, EPA's compliance monitoring activities will be both environmental media- and sector-based. EPA's media-based inspections complement those performed by states and tribes, and are a key part of our strategy for meeting the long-term and annual goals established for the air, water, pesticides, toxic substances and hazardous waste programs.

Compliance monitoring includes EPA's management and use of data systems to run its compliance and enforcement programs under the various statutes and programs that EPA enforces. In FY 2012, the Agency will begin the process of enhancing its data systems to support electronic reporting, providing more comprehensive, accessible data to the public and improving integration of environmental information with health data and other pertinent data sources from other federal agencies and private entities. The Agency will continue its multi-year project to modernize its national enforcement and compliance data system, the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS), which supports both compliance monitoring and civil enforcement.

Civil Enforcement

The Civil Enforcement program's overarching goal is to assure compliance with the nation's environmental laws and regulations in order to protect human health

and the environment. The program collaborates with the Department of Justice, states, local agencies and Tribal governments to ensure consistent and fair enforcement of all environmental laws and regulations. The program seeks to protect public health and the environment and ensure a level playing field by strengthening our partnership with our co-implementers in the states, encouraging regulated entities to rapidly correct their own violations, ensuring that violators do not realize an economic benefit from noncompliance and pursuing enforcement to deter future violations.

The Civil Enforcement program develops, litigates and settles administrative and civil judicial cases against serious violators of environmental laws. In FY 2010, EPA achieved commitments to invest more than \$12 billion in future pollution controls and pollution reduction commitments totaling approximately 1.5 billion pounds.

In FY 2012, EPA will continue to target implementation of the National Compliance and Enforcement Initiatives established for FY 2011-2013. These national initiatives address problems that remain complex and challenging, including Clean Water Act "wet weather" discharges, violations of the Clean Air Act New Source Review/Prevention of Significant Deterioration requirements and Air Toxics regulations, RCRA violations at mineral processing facilities, and multi-media problems resulting from energy extraction activities. Information on initiatives, regulatory requirements, enforcement alerts and EPA results will be made available to the public and the regulated community through web-based sites. The Civil Enforcement program also will support the Environmental Justice program and the Administrator's priority to address pollution

impacting vulnerable populations. The Civil Enforcement program will focus actions on facilities that have repeatedly violated environmental laws in communities that may be disproportionately exposed to risks and harms from the environment, including minority and/or low-income areas. In addition, the Civil Enforcement program will help to implement the President's directive to develop and implement a compliance and enforcement strategy for the Chesapeake Bay, providing strong oversight to ensure existing regulations are complied with consistently and in a timely manner.

Criminal Enforcement

Criminal Enforcement underlies our commitment to pursuing the most serious pollution violations. EPA's Criminal Enforcement program investigates and helps prosecute environmental violations that seriously threaten public health and the environment and involve intentional, deliberate or criminal behavior on the part of the violator. The Criminal Enforcement program deters violations of environmental laws and regulations by demonstrating that the regulated community will be held accountable, through jail sentences and criminal fines. Bringing criminal cases sends a strong deterrence message to potential violators, enhances aggregate compliance with laws and regulations and protects our communities.

The program has completed its three-year hiring strategy, raising the number of special agents to 200, and will use this capacity to address complex environmental cases in FY 2012. In FY 2012, the Criminal Enforcement program will expand its identification and investigation of cases with significant environmental, human health and deterrence impact while balancing its overall case load across all pollution statutes.

EPA's Criminal Enforcement program will focus on cases across all media that involve serious harm or injury; hazardous or toxic releases; ongoing, repetitive, or multiple releases; serious documented exposure to pollutants; and violators with significant repeat or chronic noncompliance or prior criminal conviction.

Superfund Enforcement

EPA's Superfund Enforcement program protects communities by ensuring that responsible parties conduct cleanups, preserving Federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. Superfund Enforcement ensures prompt site cleanup and uses an "enforcement first" approach that maximizes the participation of liable and viable parties in performing and paying for cleanups in both the remedial and removal programs. The Superfund Enforcement program includes nationally significant or precedential civil, judicial and administrative site remediation cases. The program also provides legal and technical enforcement support on Superfund Enforcement actions and emerging issues. The Superfund Enforcement program also develops waste cleanup enforcement policies and provides guidance and tools that clarify potential environmental cleanup liability, with specific attention to the reuse and revitalization of contaminated properties, including Brownfields properties.

Enforcement authorities play a unique role under the Superfund program. The authorities are used to ensure that responsible parties conduct a majority of the cleanup actions and reimburse the federal government for cleanups financed by Federal resources. In tandem with this approach, various reforms have been implemented to increase fairness, reduce transaction costs, promote economic

development and make sites available for appropriate reuse.¹⁷ Ensuring that these parties cleanup sites ultimately reduces direct human exposures to hazardous pollutants and contaminants, provides for long-term human health protections and makes contaminated properties available for reuse.

The Department of Justice supports EPA's Superfund Enforcement program through negotiations and judicial actions to compel Potentially Responsible Parties (PRP) cleanup and litigation to recover Trust Fund monies. In FY 2010, the Superfund Enforcement program secured private party commitments that exceeded \$1.6 billion. Of this amount, PRPs have committed to future response work with an estimated value of approximately \$1.4 billion; PRPs have agreed to reimburse the Agency for \$150 million in past costs; and PRPs have been billed by the EPA for approximately \$82 million in oversight costs. EPA also works to ensure that required legally enforceable institutional controls and financial assurance instruments are in place and adhered to at Superfund sites and at facilities subject to RCRA Corrective Action to ensure the long-term protectiveness of cleanup actions.

In FY 2012, the Agency will negotiate remedial design/remedial action cleanup agreements and removal agreements at contaminated properties to address contamination impacting local communities. When appropriated dollars are used to clean up sites, the program will recover the associated cleanup costs from the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). If future work remains at a site, recovered funds could be placed in a site-specific special account pursuant to the agreement. Special accounts

are sub-accounts within EPA's Superfund Trust Fund. The Agency will continue its efforts to establish special accounts and to use and track those funds efficiently to facilitate and advance cleanups. As of the end of FY 2010, 1,023 site-specific special accounts were established and over \$3.7 billion were deposited into special accounts (including earned interest). EPA has obligated and dispersed approximately \$1.85 billion from special accounts to finance site response actions and has developed multi-year plans to use the remaining funds as expeditiously as possible. These funds will be used to conduct many different CERCLA response actions, including, but not limited to, investigations to determine the extent of contamination and appropriate remedy required, construction of the remedy, enforcement activities, and post-construction monitoring.

During FY 2012, the Agency will continue to refine the cost documentation process to gain further efficiencies; provide DOJ case support for Superfund sites; and calculate indirect cost and annual allocation rates to be applied to direct costs incurred by EPA for site cleanup. The Agency also will continue to maintain the accounting and billing of Superfund oversight costs attributable to responsible parties as stipulated in the terms of settlement agreements.

Partnering with States, Tribes and Communities

EPA shares accountability for environmental and human health protection with states and tribes. Most states have been delegated the legal responsibility for implementing environmental programs. We work together to target the most important pollution violations and ensure that companies that meet their obligations and are responsible

¹⁷ For more information regarding EPA's enforcement program and its various components, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/cleanup/superfund/>.

neighbors are not put at a competitive disadvantage. EPA also has a responsibility to oversee state and Tribal implementation of federal laws to ensure that the same level of protection for the environment and the public applies across the country.

Enforcement promotes environmental justice by equitably targeting pollution problems that affect low income, minority, and/or tribal communities. Ensuring compliance with environmental laws is particularly important in communities that are exposed to greater environmental health risks. EPA fosters community involvement by making information about compliance and government action available to the public. Increased transparency is also an effective tool for improving compliance. By making information on violations both available and understandable, EPA empowers citizens to demand better compliance

PERFORMANCE - 4 YEAR ARRAY

GOAL 1: TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND IMPROVING AIR QUALITY

Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and develop adaptation strategies to address climate change, and protect and improve air quality.

Objective 1 - Address Climate Change: Reduce the threats posed by climate change by reducing GHG emissions and taking actions that help communities and ecosystems become more resilient to the effects of climate change.

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
(1) Mitigate Greenhouse Gases	(PM G02) Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCO ₂ e) of greenhouse gas reductions in the buildings sector.	130.2	143.4	143.0	Data Avail 12/2011	156.9	168.7	MMTCO ₂ e
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2004 is 89.5 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent reductions. The results are a projection of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of the U.S. climate change programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the U.S. climate change programs in 2002, which built on similar baseline forecasts developed in 1993 and 1997 in the U.S. Climate Change Action Report (2002). Baseline data for carbon emissions related to energy use is based on data from the Energy Information Agency (EIA) and from EPA's Integrated Planning Model of the U.S. electric power sector. Baseline data for non-carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions, including nitrous oxide and other high global warming potential gases are maintained by EPA.							
	(PM G06) Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCO ₂ e) of greenhouse gas reductions in the transportation sector.	9.5	22.0	15.8	Data Avail 12/2011	26.4	41.4	MMTCO ₂ e
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2004 is 0.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent reductions from the SmartWay program. The results are a projection of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of the U.S. climate change programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the U.S. climate change programs in 2002, which built on similar baseline forecasts developed in 1993 and 1997 in the U.S. Climate Change Action Report (2002). Baseline data for carbon emissions related to energy use is based on data from the Energy Information Agency (EIA) and from EPA's Integrated Planning Model of the U.S. electric power sector. Baseline data for non-carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions, including nitrous oxide and other high global warming potential gases are maintained by EPA.							
	(PM G16) Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCO ₂ e) of greenhouse gas reductions in the industry sector.	267.3	293.7	304.0	Data Avail 12/2011	346.2	372.9	MMTCO ₂ e

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data					Unit	
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011		FY 2012
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target		Target
	<p><i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2004 is 201 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent reductions from ENERGY STAR for the Industrial Sector, Natural Gas Star, Combined Heat and Power Partnership, Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP), and the Landfill Rule. The results are a projection of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of the U.S. climate change programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the U.S. climate change programs in 2002, which built on similar baseline forecasts developed in 1993 and 1997 in the U.S. Climate Change Action Report (2002). Baseline data for carbon emissions related to energy use is based on data from the Energy Information Agency (EIA) and from EPA's Integrated Planning Model of the U.S. electric power sector. Baseline data for non-carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, including nitrous oxide and other high global warming potential gases are maintained by EPA.</p>							
	<p>(PM G17) Percentage of registered facilities that submit required and complete GHG data by the annual reporting deadline of March 31.</p>						100	Percent Facilities
	<p><i>Additional Information:</i> The Greenhouse Gas Reporting Registry tracks the number registered facilities emitting greenhouse gases. Approximately 13,000 reporters will be required to submit reports by March 31, 2011 (the first reporting cycle), but the exact number of required reporters is unknown and may vary each year.</p>							
(2) Adapt to Climate Change	<p>(PM AD1) Cumulative number of major scientific models and decision support tools used in implementing environmental management programs that integrate climate change science data</p>						3	Major Models and Tools
	<p><i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2011 is 4 major scientific models/decision support tools. To ensure EPA's mission, EPA will build resilience to climate change by integrating considerations of climate data into major scientific models and decision support tools. Many of the outcomes EPA is working to attain are sensitive to climate, and every action EPA takes must be resilient to these fluctuations.</p>							
	<p>(PM AD2) Cumulative number of major rulemakings with climate sensitive, environmental impacts, and within existing authorities, that integrate climate change science data</p>						1	Major Rulemakings
	<p><i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2011 is 0 major proposed rules. To ensure EPA's mission, EPA will build resilience to climate change by integrating considerations of climate data into major rule making processes. Many of the outcomes EPA is working to attain are sensitive to climate, and every action EPA takes must be resilient to these fluctuations.</p>							
	<p>(PM AD3) Cumulative number of major grant, loan, contract, or technical assistance agreement programs that integrate climate science data into climate sensitive projects that have an environmental outcome</p>						1	Major Programs
	<p><i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2011 is 0 programs. To ensure EPA's mission, EPA will build resilience to climate change by integrating considerations of climate data into grant, loan, contract, and technical assistance programs. Many of the outcomes EPA is working to attain are sensitive to climate, and every action EPA takes must be resilient to these fluctuations.</p>							

Objective 2 - Improve Air Quality: Achieve and maintain health-based air pollution standards and reduce risk from toxic air pollutants and indoor air contaminants.

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
(1) Reduce Criteria Pollutants and Regional Haze	(PM A01) Maintain annual emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO ₂) from electric power generation sources nationwide at or below 6 million tons	9,400,000	5,700,000	8,950,000	Data Avail 12/2011	6,000,000	6,000,000	Tons Emitted
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 1980 is 17.4 million tons of SO ₂ emissions from electric utility sources. Statutory SO ₂ emissions capped in 2010 at 8.95 million tons, approximately 8.5 million tons below 1980 emissions level. "Allowable SO ₂ emission level" consists of allowance allocations granted to sources each year under several provisions of the Act and additional allowances carried over, or banked, from previous years. This inventory was developed by National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) and is used as the basis for reductions in Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments. The data is contained in EPA's National Air Pollutant Emissions Trends Report.							
	(PM M9) Cumulative reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	10	12.5	11	Data Avail 12/2011	12	12	Percent Reduction
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2003 is 15,972 million people parts per billion. The ozone concentration measure reflects improvements (reductions) in ambient ozone concentrations across all monitored counties, weighted by the populations in those areas. To calculate the weighting, pollutant concentrations in monitored counties are multiplied by the associated county populations.							
	(PM M91) Cumulative reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of fine particulate matter (PM-2.5) in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	5	17	6	Data Avail 12/2011	15	15	Percent Reduction
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2003 is 2,581 million people micograms per cubic meter. The PM-2.5 concentration reduction annual measure reflects improvements (reductions) in the ambient concentration of fine particulate matter PM-2.5 pollution across all monitored counties, weighted by the populations in those areas. To calculate this weighting, pollutant concentrations in monitored counties are multiplied by the associated county populations.							
	(PM M92) Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003, weighted by population and AQI value.	29	59	33	Data Avail 12/2011	37	41	Percent Reduction
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2003 for the Air Quality Index (AQI) is zero percent reduction and the 2004 result is a 15.5% reduction. The AQI is an index for reporting daily air quality. An AQI value of 100 generally corresponds to the national air quality standard for the pollutant, which is the level EPA has set to protect public health. AQI values below 100 are generally thought of as satisfactory. When AQI values are above 100, air quality is considered to be unhealthy for certain sensitive groups of people, then for everyone as AQI values get higher.							
(PM M94) Percent of major NSR permits issued within	78	76	78	Data Avail	78	78	Percent	

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	one year of receiving a complete permit application.				12/2011			Permits Issued
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2004 is 61%. New Source Review (NSR) requires stationary sources of air pollution to get permits before they start construction. Permits are legal documents that the source must follow, and they specify what construction is allowed, what emission limits must be met, and often how the source must be operated. Usually NSR permits are issued by state or local air pollution control agencies, and the EPA issues the permit in some cases.							
	(PM M95) Percent of significant Title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.	100	87	100	Data Avail 12/2011	100	100	Percent Permits Issued
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2004 is 100%. Operating permits are legally enforceable documents that permitting authorities issue to air pollution sources after the source has begun to operate. Usually Title V permits are issued by state or local air pollution control agencies, and the EPA issues the permit in some cases. Title V permits must be renewed every five years.							
	(PM M96) Percent of new Title V operating permits issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.	95	70	99	Data Avail 12/2011	99	99	Percent Permits Issued
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2004 is 75%. Operating permits are legally enforceable documents that permitting authorities issue to air pollution sources after the source has begun to operate. Usually Title V permits are issued by state or local air pollution control agencies, and the EPA issues the permit in some cases. Title V permits must be renewed every five years.							
	(PM MM9) Cumulative percent reduction in the average number of days during the ozone season that the ozone standard is exceeded in non-attainment areas, weighted by population.	23	47	26	Data Avail 12/2011	29	32	Percent Reduction
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2003 is zero.							
	(PM N35) Cumulative millions of tons of Carbon Monoxide (CO) reduced since 2002 from mobile sources	1.52	1.52	1.69	Data Avail 12/2011	1.86	2.03	Tons Reduced
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2000 for Carbon Monoxide emissions reduced from mobile sources is 79.2 million tons. The 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions.							
	(PM O33) Cumulative millions of tons of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources	1.54	1.54	1.71	Data Avail 12/2011	1.88	2.05	Tons Reduced
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2000 for Volatile Organic Compounds emissions reduced from mobile sources is 7.7 million tons. The 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions.							
	(PM O34) Cumulative millions of tons of Nitrogen	3.05	3.05	3.39	Data Avail	3.73	4.07	Tons

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	Oxides (NOx) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources				12/2011			Reduced
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2002 for Nitrogen Oxide emissions reduced from mobile sources is 11.8 million tons. The 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions.							
	(PM P34) Cumulative tons of PM-2.5 reduced since 2000 from mobile sources	110,190	110,190	122,434	Data Avail 12/2011	136,677	146,921	Tons Reduced
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2002 for Fine Particulate Matter (PM-2.5) emissions reduced from mobile sources is 510,550 tons. The 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions.							
(2) Reduce Air Toxics	(PM 001) Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.	36	Data Avail 12/2011	36	Data Avail 12/2011	36	37	Percent Reduction
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 1993 is 7.24 million tons and the 2007 result is a 39 percent reduction. The toxicity-weighted emission inventory utilizes the National Emissions Inventory (NEI) for air toxics along with the Agency's compendium of cancer and non-cancer health risk criteria to develop a risk metric that can be tabulated on an annual basis. Air toxics emissions data are revised every three years with intervening years (the two years after the inventory year) interpolated utilizing inventory projection models.							
	(PM 002) Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for non-cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.	59	Data Avail 12/2011	59	Data Avail 12/2011	59	59	Percent Reduction
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 1993 is 7.24 million tons and the 2007 result is a 53 percent reduction. The toxicity-weighted emission inventory utilizes the National Emissions Inventory (NEI) for air toxics along with the Agency's compendium of cancer and non-cancer health risk criteria to develop a risk metric that can be tabulated on an annual basis. Air toxics emissions data are revised every three years with intervening years (the two years after the inventory year) interpolated utilizing inventory projection models.							
(4) Reduce Exposure to Indoor Pollutants	(PM R16) Percent of public that is aware of the asthma program's media campaign.	>20	33	>30	Data Avail 12/2011	>30	>30	Percent Aware
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2003 is 27%. Public awareness is measured prior to the launch of a new wave of the campaign.							
	(PM R17) Additional health care professionals trained annually on the environmental management of asthma triggers.	2,000	4,614	2,000	Data Avail 12/2011	2,000	3,000	Professionals Trained
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2003 is 2,360 trained health care professionals.							
	(PM R22) Estimated annual number of schools establishing indoor air quality programs based on EPA's Tools for Schools guidance.	1,000	1,765	1,000	Data Avail 12/2011	1,000	1,000	Schools

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2003 is 3,200 schools. The Tools for Schools Program is a comprehensive resource to help schools maintain a healthy environment in school buildings by identifying, correcting, and preventing indoor air quality problems. Poor indoor air quality can impact the comfort and health of students and staff, which, in turn, can affect concentration, attendance, and student performance.							
	(PM R50) Percent of existing homes with an operating radon mitigation system compared to the estimated number of homes at or above EPA's 4pCi/L action level.	11.5	12.0	12.0	Data Avail 12/2011	12.5	13.3	Percent Homes
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2003 is 6.9 percent of homes with radon operating mitigation systems. Radon causes lung cancer, and is a threat to health because it tends to collect in homes, sometimes to very high concentrations. As a result, radon is the largest source of exposure to naturally occurring radiation.							
	(PM R51) Percent of all new single-family homes (SFH) in high radon potential areas built with radon reducing features.	31.5	36.1	33	Data Avail 12/2011	34.5	36	Percent Homes
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2003 is 20.7 percent of all new single-family homes. Radon causes lung cancer, and is a threat to health because it tends to collect in homes, sometimes to very high concentrations. As a result, radon is the largest source of exposure to naturally occurring radiation.							

Objective 3 - Restore the Ozone Layer: Restore the earth's stratospheric ozone layer and protect the public from the harmful effects of UV radiation.

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
(1) Reduce Consumption of Ozone-depleting Substances	(PM S01) Remaining US Consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), chemicals that deplete the Earth's protective ozone layer, measured in tons of Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP).	<9,900	3,414	<3,811	Data Avail 12/2011	<3,811	<3,811	ODP Tons
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 1989 for Ozone Depleting Substances consumed is 15,240 tons. The base of comparison for assessing progress is the domestic consumption cap of Class II HCFCs as set by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Each Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) is weighted based on the damage it does to the stratospheric ozone - this is its ozone-depletion potential (ODP). Beginning on January 1, 1996, the cap was set at the sum of 2.8 percent of the domestic ODP-weighted consumption of CFCs in 1989 plus the ODP-weighted level of HCFCs in 1989. Consumption equals production plus import minus export.							

Objective 4 - Reduce Unnecessary Exposure to Radiation: Minimize unnecessary releases of radiation and be prepared to minimize impacts should unwanted releases occur.

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
(1) Monitor for Radiation and Prepare for Radiological Emergencies	(PM R35) Level of readiness of radiation program personnel and assets to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations.	90	90	90	Data Avail 12/2011	90	90	Percent Readiness
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2005 is a 50% level of readiness. The level of readiness is measured as the percentage of response team members and assets that meet scenario-based response criteria.							
	(R36) Average time of availability of quality assured ambient radiation air monitoring data during an emergency	0.8	0.8	0.7	Data Avail 12/2011	0.8	0.8	Days
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2005 is 2.5 days.							
	(PM R37) Time to approve site changes affecting waste characterization at DOE waste generator sites to ensure safe disposal of transuranic radioactive waste at WIPP.	70	75	70	Data Avail 2011	70	70	Days
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline in 2004 is 150 days.							

GOAL 2: PROTECTING AMERICA'S WATERS

Protect and restore our waters to ensure that drinking water is safe, and that aquatic ecosystems sustain fish, plants and wildlife, and economic, recreational, and subsistence activities.

Objective 1 - Protect Human Health: Reduce human exposure to contaminants in drinking water, fish and shellfish, and recreational waters, including protecting source waters.

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
(1) Water Safe to Drink	(PM E) Percent of the population in Indian country served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards	87	81.2	87	87.2	87	87	Percent Population
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, 86% of the population served by community water systems received drinking water that met applicable drinking water standards.							
	(PM aa) Percent of population served by CWSs that will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment & source water protection.	90	92.1	90*	92	91*	91	Percent Population
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, 89% of the population served by community water systems received drinking water that met applicable drinking water standards. *The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. The FY 2010 and CR 2011 Targets represent the expected total from base funding plus ARRA.							
	(PM apc) Fund utilization rate for the DWSRF.	89	92	86*	91.3	89*	89	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, the fund utilization rate for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund was 85 percent. *The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. The FY 2010 and CR 2011 Targets represent the expected total from base funding plus ARRA.							
	(PM aph) Percent of community water systems that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performance.)	95	88	95	87	95	95	Percent CWSs
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2007, 92% of community water systems had undergone a sanitary survey. Prior to FY 2007, this measure tracked states rather than community water systems, in compliance with this regulation.							
(PM apm) Percent of community water systems that meet all applicable health-based standards through approaches that include effective treatment and source water protection.	90	89.1	90	89.6	90	90	Percent Systems	
<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, 89% of community water systems meet all applicable health based drinking water standards.								

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	(PM aps) Percent of Classes I, II and Class III salt solution mining wells that have lost mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.						90	Percent Class wells
	<i>Additional Information:</i>							
	(PM apt) Number of Class V motor vehicle waste disposal wells (MVWDW) and large capacity cesspools (LCC) [approximately 23,640 in FY 2010] that are closed or permitted (cumulative).						20,840	Number Wells
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2010, there were approximately 23,640 wells.							
	(PM dw2) Percent of person months during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards.	95	97.2	95	97.3	95	95	Percent Months
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, community water systems provided drinking water that met all applicable health based drinking water standards during 95percent of "person months."							
	(PM pi1) Percent of population in each of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories (served by community water systems) that meet all applicable health-based drinking water standards, measured on a four quarter rolling average basis.	73	80	73	82	75	78	Percent Population
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, 95% of the population in American Samoa, 10% in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and 80% of Guam served by CWS received drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards. This measure is on a four quarter rolling average basis.							
(2) Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat	(PM fs1) Percent of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.	5.2	Data Avail 1/2011	5.1	Data Avail 3/2011	4.9	4.9	Percent Women
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Baseline is 5.7% published by CDC in 2005 (based on data collected in 2002-3) Universe is population of women of childbearing age.							
(3) Water Safe for Swimming	(PM ss1) Number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in or other recreational contact with coastal and Great Lakes waters measured as a 5-year average.	2	0	2	Data Avail 3/2011	2	2	Outbreaks
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Very few outbreaks have been reported over the ten years of data reviewed in consideration of a baseline for this measure. In 2005, two waterborne diseases were reported. Universe is not applicable to this baseline.							

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	(PM ss2) Percent of days of beach season that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by State beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.	93	95	95	95	95	95	Percent Days/Season
<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, beaches were open 96% of the 743,036 days of the beach season (i.e., beach season days are equal to 4,025 beaches multiplied by variable number of days of beach season at each beach).								

Objective 2 - Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems: Protect the quality of rivers, lakes, streams, and wetlands on a watershed basis, and protect urban, coastal, and ocean waters.

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
(2) Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	(PM L) Number of waterbody segments identified by States in 2002 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained (cumulative).	2,270	2,505	2,809*	2,909	3,073*	3,273	Segments
	<i>Additional Information:</i> 2002 baseline: 39,798 water bodies identified by states and tribes as not meeting water quality standards. Water bodies where mercury is among multiple pollutants causing impairment may be counted toward this target when all pollutants but mercury attain standards, but must be identified as still needing restoration for mercury; 1,703 impaired water bodies are impaired by multiple pollutants including mercury, and 6,501 are impaired by mercury alone. *The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. The FY 2010 and CR 2011 Targets represent the expected total from base funding plus ARRA.							
	(PM Opb) Percent of serviceable rural Alaska homes with access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal.	96	91	98	Data Avail 5/2011	92	93	Percent Homes
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2003, 77% of serviceable rural Alaska homes had access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal.							
	(PM bpb) Fund utilization rate for the CWSRF.	94.5	98	92*	100	94.5*	94.5	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2002 and 91% is used as the baseline for this measure. It was calculated using data collected annually from all 51 state CWSRF programs (50 states and Puerto Rico). *The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. The FY 2010 and CR 2011 Targets represent the expected total from base funding plus ARRA.							
(PM bpc) Percent of all major publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) that comply with their permitted wastewater discharge standards	86	Data Avail 12/2010	86	Data Avail 3/2011	86	86	Percent POTWs	

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The most recent baseline is 2005, at 86%. It is calculated by the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) using data collected in the Permit Compliance System (PCS) on major publicly-owned treatment works.							
	(PM bpf) Estimated annual reduction in millions of pounds of phosphorus from nonpoint sources to waterbodies. (Section 319 funded projects only)	4.5	3.5	4.5	Data Avail 3/2011	4.5	4.5	Pounds (Million)
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, there was a reduction of 558,000 lbs of phosphorus from nonpoint sources.							
	(PM bpg) Estimated additional reduction in million pounds of nitrogen from nonpoint sources to waterbodies. (Section 319 funded projects only)	8.5	9.1	8.5	Data Avail 3/2011	8.5	8.5	Pounds (Million)
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, there was a reduction of 3.7 million lbs of nitrogen from nonpoint sources.							
	(PM bph) Estimated additional reduction in thousands of tons of sediment from nonpoint sources to waterbodies. (Section 319 funded projects only)	700	2,300	700	Data Avail 3/2011	700	700	Tons (Thousand)
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, there was a reduction of 1.68 million tons of sediment from nonpoint sources.							
	(PM bpk) Number of TMDLs that are established by States and approved by EPA [State TMDL] on schedule consistent with national policy (cumulative). [A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to obtain water quality standards. The terms "approved" and "established" refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.]	33,540	36,487	39,101	38,749	41,235	43,711	TMDLs
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Cumulatively, more than 30,000 state TMDLs were completed through FY 2008. A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms "approved" and "established" refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.							
	(PM bpl) Percent of high priority state NPDES permits that are issued in the fiscal year.	95	147	95	142	100	100	Percent Permits
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Priority Permits are permits in need of reissuance that have been identified by states as environmentally or programmatically significant. The annual universe of Priority Permits includes the number of these permits that will be issued in the current fiscal year. In 2005, 104% of the designated priority permits were issued in the fiscal year.							
	(PM bpn) Percent of major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal	22.5	23.3	22.5	Data Avail 3/2011	22.5	22.5	Percent Dischargers

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	year.							
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The universe consists of all major NPDES permitted facilities. The data is pulled from PCS and ICIS databases. The SNC rates are calculated on a three year rolling average and reflect the percentage of majors that have been in SNC for one or more quarters within the particular fiscal year. In 2005, 19.7% of major facilities were in Significant Noncompliance.							
	(PM bpp) Percent of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from States and Territories that are approved by EPA.	85	93.2	85	90.9	85	85	Percent Submissions
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2004, the baseline was 87.6% submissions approved. Expected approval rates are expected to decline in 2011 and 2012 due to the increasing complexity of technical and policy issues raised in state standards revisions submitted to EPA.							
	(PM bps) Number of TMDLs that are established or approved by EPA [Total TMDL] on a schedule consistent with national policy (cumulative). [A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms "approved" and "established" refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.]	38,978	41,866	44,560	46,817	49,375	51,923	TMDLs
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Cumulatively, EPA and states completed more than 35,000 total TMDLs through FY 2008. A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms "approved" and "established" refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.							
	(PM bpv) Percent of high priority EPA and state NPDES permits (including tribal) that are issued in the fiscal year.	95	144	95	138	100	100	Percent Permits
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Priority Permits are permits in need of reissuance that have been identified by states or EPA regions as environmentally or programmatically significant. The annual universe of Priority Permits includes the number of these permits that will be issued in the current fiscal year. In 2008, 119% of the designated priority permits were issued in the fiscal year.							
	(PM bpw) Percent of States and Territories that, within the preceding 3-year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information from EPA or sources not considered in previous standards.	68	62.5	66	67.9	64.3	64.3	Percent States and Territories
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2004, the baseline was 70% of states and territories submitting acceptable water quality criteria reflecting new scientific information. In response to an EPA national priority, states are focusing on adopting water quality criteria for nutrients (e.g., nitrogen, phosphorus). Because developing these criteria is a complex multi-year process for many states, EPA expects some decline in performance in the short term.							

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	(PM pi2) Percent of time that sewage treatment plants in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories comply with permit limits for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS).	62	65	62	52	63	64	Percent Time
<i>Additional Information:</i> The sewage treatment plants in the Pacific Island Territories compiled 59% of the time with BOD & TSS permit limits.								
	(PM sf3) At least seventy five percent of the monitored stations in the near shore and coastal waters of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary will maintain Chlorophyll a(CHLA) levels at less than to equal to 0.35 ug l-1 and light clarity(Kd)levels at less than or equal to 0.20 m-1.			No Target Established		75	75	Percent Stations
<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, Total water quality was at chl < 0.2 ug/l, light attenuation < 0.13/meter, DIN < 0.75 micromolar, and TP < 0.2 micromolar.								
	(PM sf4) At least seventy five percent of the monitored stations in the near shore and coastal waters of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary will maintain dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) levels at less than or equal to 0.75 uM and total phosphorus (TP) levels at less than or equal to .25 uM.			No Target Established		75	75	Percent Stations
<i>Additional Information:</i>								
	(PM sf5) Improve the water quality of the Everglades ecosystem as measured by total phosphorus, including meeting the 10 ppb total phosphorus criterion throughout the Everglades Protection Area marsh.	Maintain	Not Maintained	Maintain	Not Maintained	Maintain	Maintain	Parts/Billion
<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, The average annual geometric mean phosphorus concentrations were 5 ppb in the Everglades National Park, 10 ppb in Water Conservation 3A, 13 ppb in the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, and 18 ppb in Water Conservation Area 2A; annual average flow-weighted from total phosphorus discharges from storm water treatment areas ranged from 13 ppb for area 3/4 and 98 ppb for area 1W. Effluent limits will be established for all discharges, including storm water treatment areas.								
	(PM uw1) Number of urban water projects initiated addressing water quality issues in the community.						3	Projects
<i>Additional Information:</i> This measure tracks progress in the implementation of grants that help communities access, improve, and benefit from their urban waters and surrounding land. Projects that address water quality in the community will be tracked through grantee reporting, and can include the following activities (as authorized under Section 104(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act): planning, outreach, training, studies, monitoring, and demonstration of innovative approaches to manage water quality.								

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	(PM uw2) Number of urban water projects completed addressing water quality issues in the community.						0	Projects
	<i>Additional Information:</i> This measure tracks progress in the implementation of grants that help communities access, improve, and benefit from their urban waters and surrounding land. Projects that address water quality in the community will be tracked through grantee reporting, and can include the following activities (as authorized under Section 104(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act): planning, outreach, training, studies, monitoring, and demonstration of innovative approaches to manage water quality.							
	(PM wq2) Remove the specific causes of waterbody impairment identified by states in 2002 (cumulative).	6,891	7,530	8,512	8,446	9,016	9,566	Causes
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2002, an estimate of 69,677 specific causes of water body impairments were identified by states.							
	(PM wq3) Improve water quality conditions in impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach (cumulative).	102	104	141	168	208	238	Watersheds
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2002, there were 10 watersheds improved of an estimated 4,800 impaired watershed of focus having 1 or more water bodies impaired. The watershed boundaries for this measure are those established at the "12 digit" scale by the U.S. Geological Survey. Watersheds at this scale average 22 square miles in size. "Improved" means that that one or more of the impairment causes identified in 2002 are removed for at least 40 percent of the impaired water bodies or impaired miles/acres, or there is significant watershed-wide improvement, as demonstrated by valid scientific information, in one or more water quality parameters associated with the impairments.							
(3) Improve Coastal and Ocean Water	(PM 202) Acres protected or restored in National Estuary Program study areas.	100,000	125,437	100,000	89,985	100,000	100,000	Acres
	<i>Additional Information:</i> 2005 Baseline: 449,242 acres of habitat protected or restored; cumulative from 2002.							
	(PM co5) Percent of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plan).	98	99	98	90.1	98	95	Percent Sites
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline was calculated in 2005 at 60 sites.							
(4) Increase Wetlands	(PM 4E) In partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states, and tribes, achieve no net loss of wetlands each year under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program.	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No net loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	Acres
	<i>Additional Information:</i> EPA receives data for this measure from the Army Corps of Engineers (ACE). ACE recently finalized their database and was able to collect actual data for the first time in FY 2009.							
	(PM 4G) Number of acres restored and improved, under	88,000	103,507	110,000	130,000	150,000	170,000	Acres

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	the 5-Star, NEP, 319, and great waterbody programs (cumulative).							
	<i>Additional Information:</i> From 1986-1997, the US had an annual net wetland loss of an estimated 58,500 acres, as measured by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. From 1998-2004, the US achieved a net cumulative increase of 32,000 acres per year of wetlands, as measured by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.							
(5) Improve the Health of the Great Lakes	(PM 433) Improve the overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes by preventing water pollution and protecting aquatic systems (using a 40-point scale.)	No Target Established		No Target Established		23.4	23.9	Scale
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The ecosystem health index for the Great Lakes in 2002 was 20.							
	(PM 606) Cubic yards of contaminated sediment remediated (cumulative from 1997) in the Great Lakes.	5.9	6.0	6.3	7.3	8.0	8.7	Cubic Yards (million)
	<i>Additional Information:</i> 2.1 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments were remediated from 1997 through 2001 of the 40 million requiring remediation							
	(PM 620) Cumulative percentage decline for the long-term trend in concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples.	5	6	10	43	37	40	Percent Decline
	<i>Additional Information:</i> On average, total PCB concentrations in whole Great Lakes top predator fish have recently declined 5 percent annually - average concentrations at Lake sites from 2002 were: L Superior-9ug/g; L Michigan- 1.6ug/g; L Huron- .8ug/g L Erie- 1.8ug/g; and L Ontario- 1.2ug/g. Great Lakes Fish Monitoring and Surveillance Program (GLFMSP) samples are collecting in alternating locations in each lake by year. In even years, samples are collected from a more shallow site and, in general, have higher contaminant concentrations than samples collected in odd years where samples are collected from a deeper location. Two alternating sites were chosen to give a greater spatial representation of the lake. However, these two sites are not representative of the entire Great Lakes, in fact, GLFMSP samples collected in a specific site are only representative of that site.							
	(PM 625) Number of Beneficial Use Impairments removed within Areas of Concern.	21	12	20	12	26	31	BUIs Removed
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Universe of 261. Baseline of 11.							
	(PM 626) Number of Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes where all management actions necessary for delisting have been implemented (cumulative).			1	1	1	3	AOCs
<i>Additional Information:</i>								
(PM 629) Number of multi-agency rapid response plans established, mock exercises to practice responses carried out under those plans, and/or actual response actions (cumulative).			4		4	10	Number Responses/Plans	

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	<i>Additional Information:</i>							
	(PM 630) Five-year average annual loadings of soluble reactive phosphorus (metric tons per year) from tributaries draining targeted watersheds.			0		0	0.5	Average Loadings
	<i>Additional Information:</i>							
	(PM 635) Number of acres of coastal, upland, and island habitats protected, restored and enhanced (cumulative).			15,000		15,000	20,000	Acres
	<i>Additional Information:</i>							
	(PM 627) Number of non-native invasive species newly detected in the Great Lakes ecosystem.			1.1		1.0	1.0	Number of Species
	<i>Additional Information:</i>							
	(PM 628) Acres managed for populations of invasive species controlled to a target level (cumulative).			1,000		1,500	2,600	Number of Acres
	<i>Additional Information:</i>							
	(PM 632) Acres in Great Lakes watershed with USDA conservation practices implemented to reduce erosion, nutrients, and/or pesticide loading.			2% increase		2% increase	8% increase	Percent (Acres)
	<i>Additional Information:</i>							
	(PM 633) Percent of populations of native aquatic non-threatened and non-endangered species self-sustaining in the wild (cumulative).			33%; 48/147		33%; 48/147	35%; 51/147	Number of Species
	<i>Additional Information:</i>							
	(PM 634) Number of acres of wetlands and wetland-associated uplands protected, restored and enhanced (cumulative).			5,000		5,000	7,500	Acres
	<i>Additional Information:</i>							
	(PM 636) Number of species delisted due to recovery.			0		0	1	Species
	<i>Additional Information:</i>							

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit	
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012		
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target		
	(PM 637) Percent of days of the beach season that the Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.						94	Percent Days	
	<i>Additional Information:</i>								
(6) Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem	(PM cb3) Percent of goal achieved for implementation of nitrogen reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the nitrogen reduction goal of 162.5 million lbs).	50	49	52	51	No Target Established	No Target Established	Percent Achieved	Goal
	<i>Additional Information:</i>								
	(PM cb4) Percent of goal achieved for implementation of phosphorus reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the phosphorus reduction goal of 14.36 million lbs).	64	65	66	67	No Target Established	No Target Established	Percent Achieved	Goal
	<i>Additional Information:</i>								
	(PM cb5) Percent of goal achieved for implementation of sediment reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the sediment reduction goal of 1.69 million lbs).	67	64	71	69	No Target Established	No Target Established	Percent Achieved	Goal
	<i>Additional Information:</i>								
	(PM cb6) Percent of goal achieved for implementing nitrogen reduction actions to achieve the final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3 watershed model.						1	Percent Achieved	Goal
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The 2002 baseline is 33% goal achievement (52.82 million lbs reduced since 1985); the 2007 baseline is 46% goal achievement (74.63 million lbs reduced since 1986.)								
(PM cb7) Percent of goal achieved for implementing phosphorus reduction actions to achieve final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3 watershed model.						1	Percent Achieved	Goal	
<i>Additional Information:</i> The 2002 baseline is 56% goal achievement (8.02 million lbs reduced since 1985); the 2007 baseline is 62% goal achievement (8.83 million lbs reduced since 1986.)									

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	(PM cb8) Percent of goal achieved for implementing sediment reduction actions to achieve final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3 watershed model. <i>Additional Information:</i> The 2002 baseline is 47% goal achievement (0.79 million tons reduced since 1985); the 2007 baseline is 61% goal achievement (1.03 million tons reduced since 1986.)						1	Percent Achieved Goal
(7) Restore and Protect the Gulf of Mexico	(PM 22b) Improve the overall health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report. <i>Additional Information:</i> In 2008, the Gulf of Mexico rating of fair/poor was 2.2 where the rating is based on a 5-point system in which 1 is poor and 5 is good and is expressed as an aerially weighted mean of regional scores using the National Coastal Condition Report II indicators: water quality index, sediment quality index, benthic index, coastal habitat index, and fish tissue contaminants.	2.5	2.2	2.5	Data Avail 12/2011	2.5	2.6	Scale
	(PM xg1) Restore water and habitat quality to meet water quality standards in impaired segments in 13 priority coastal areas (cumulative starting in FY 07). <i>Additional Information:</i> In 2008, Gulf of Mexico coastal wetlands habitats included 3,769,370 acres.	96	131	96	170	202	234	Impaired Segments
	(PM xg2) Restore, enhance, or protect a cumulative number of acres of important coastal and marine habitats. <i>Additional Information:</i> In 2008, 25,215 acres were restored, enhanced, or protected in the Gulf of Mexico.	26,000	29,344	27,500	29,552	30,000	30,600	Acres
	(PM li5) Percent of goal achieved in reducing trade-equalized (TE) point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound from the 1999 baseline of 59,146 TE lbs/day. <i>Additional Information:</i> The 2000 TMDL baseline is 59,146 Trade-Equalized (TE) pounds/day. The 2014 TMDL target is 22,774 TE/pounds/day.			52	Data Avail 3/2011	55	56	Percent Achieved Goal
	(PM li8) Restore, protect or enhance acres of coastal habitat from the 2010 baseline of 2,975 acres. <i>Additional Information:</i> The long-term goal of this measure was significantly exceeded in FY 2010. EPA is revising this measure in FY 2012 to measure acres instead of percent of goal achieved. EPA will establish annual targets with partners to measure annual progress.						250	Acres
(8) Restore and Protect Long Island Sound	(PM li9) Reopen miles of river and stream corridors to diadromous fish passage from the 2012 baseline of 17.7						38	Miles

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	river miles by removal of dams and barriers or by installation of bypass structures.							
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The long-term goal of this measure was significantly exceeded in FY 2010. EPA is revising this measure in FY 2012 to measure acres instead of percent of goal achieved. EPA will establish annual targets with partners to measure annual progress.							
(9) Restore and Protect the Puget Sound Basin	(PM ps1) Improve water quality and enable the lifting of harvest restrictions in acres of shellfish bed growing areas impacted by degrading or declining water quality.	600	1,730	1,800	4,453	4,953	5,453	Acres
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2008, 1,566 acres (cumulative) of shellfish-bed growing areas improved water quality and lifted harvest restrictions. The universe of potentially recoverable shellfish areas is approximately 10,000 acres which are closed due to nonpoint source pollution.							
	(PM ps3) Restore the acres of tidally and seasonally influenced estuarine wetlands.	3,000	5,751	6,500	10,062	12,363	13,863	Acres
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2008, 4,413 acres (cumulative) of tidally- and seasonally-influenced estuarine wetlands were restored							
(10) Sustain and Restore the U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Health	(PM 4pg) Loading of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) removed (million pounds/year) from the U.S.-Mexico border area since 2003.					108.2	108.8	Million Pounds/Year
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline starts at the beginning of FY 2003, with zero pounds of biological oxygen demand (BOD) removed from Border region waters. Wastewater infrastructure project completions since FY 2003 are the basis of reporting for this cumulative measure.							
	(PM xb2) Number of additional homes provided safe drinking water in the U.S.-Mexico border area that lacked access to safe drinking water in 2003.	1,500	1,584	28,434	52,130	54,130	100 (Annual)	Homes
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Units and Baseline: "Additional homes" represents the number of existing households that are provided access (i.e., connected) to safe drinking water as a result of Border Environment Infrastructure Fund (BEIF)-supported projects. The Program measures from a baseline of zero additional homes since this measure was developed in 2003. Universe: The known universe is the number of existing households in the U.S.-Mexico border area lacking access to safe drinking water in 2003 (98,515 homes). The known universe was calculated from U.S. Census and the Mexican National Water Commission (CONAGUA) sources. This measure was modified from cumulative to annual, beginning in FY 2012, to better capture annual program progress.							
	(PM xb3) Number of additional homes provided adequate wastewater sanitation in the U.S.-Mexico border area that lacked access to wastewater sanitation in 2003.	105,500	43,594	246,175	254,125	461,125	1,282 (Annual)	Homes
<i>Additional Information:</i> Units and Baseline: "Additional homes" represents the number of existing households that are provided access (i.e., connected) to adequate wastewater sanitation as a result of Border Environment Infrastructure Fund (BEIF)-supported projects. The Program measures from a baseline of zero additional homes since this measure was developed in 2003. Universe: The known universe is the number of existing households in the U.S.-Mexico border area lacking access to adequate								

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	wastewater sanitation services in 2003 (690,723). The known universe of unconnected homes was calculated from U.S. Census and the Mexican National Water Commission (CONAGUA) sources. This measure was modified from cumulative to annual, beginning in FY 2012, to better capture annual program progress.							

GOAL 3: CLEANING UP OUR COMMUNITIES AND ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Clean up communities, advance sustainable development, and protect disproportionately impacted low-income, minority, and tribal communities. Prevent releases of harmful substances and clean up and restore contaminated areas.

Objective 1 - Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities: Support sustainable, resilient, and livable communities by working with local, state, tribal, and federal partners to promote smart growth, emergency preparedness and recovery planning, brownfield redevelopment, and the equitable distribution of environmental benefits.

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
(2) Assess and Cleanup Brownfields	(PM B29) Brownfield properties assessed.	1,000	1,295	1,000*	1,326	1,000*	1000	Properties
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2009, EPA's Brownfields program assessed 1,295 properties. *The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. The FY 2010 and CR 2011 Targets represent the expected total from base funding plus ARRA.							
	(PM B32) Number of properties cleaned up using Brownfields funding.	60	93	60*	109	60*	60	Properties
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2009, EPA's Brownfields program cleaned up 93 properties. *The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. The FY 2010 and CR 2011 Targets represent the expected total from base funding plus ARRA.							
	(PM B33) Acres of Brownfields properties made ready for reuse.	1,000	2,660	1,000*	3,627	1,000*	1000	Acres
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2009, EPA's Brownfields program made 2,660 acres of land ready for reuse. *The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. The FY 2010 and CR 2011 Targets represent the expected total from base funding plus ARRA.							
	(PM B34) Jobs leveraged from Brownfields activities.	5,000	6,490	5,000*	5,177	5,000*	5000	Jobs
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2009, EPA's Brownfields program leveraged 6,490 jobs. *The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. The FY 2010 and CR 2011 Targets represent the expected total from base funding plus ARRA.							
	(PM B37) Billions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged at Brownfields sites.	0.9	1.06	0.9*	1.4	0.9*	0.9	Dollars (Billions)
<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2009, EPA's Brownfields program leveraged \$1.06B in cleanup and redevelopment funding. *The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. The FY 2010 and CR 2011 Targets represent the expected total from base funding plus ARRA.								
(3) Reduce Chemical Risks at Facilities and in	(PM CH2) Number of risk management plan audits and inspections conducted.	400	654	400	618	560	578	Audits
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Between FY 2000 and FY 2009, 5,641 Risk Management Plan audits were completed.							

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Communities								

Objective 2 - Preserve Land: Conserve resources and prevent land contamination by reducing waste generation, increasing recycling, and ensuring proper management of waste and petroleum products.

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
(1) Waste Generation and Recycling	(PM MW2) Increase in percentage of coal combustion ash that is beneficially used instead of disposed.	1.8	-6	1.4	Data Avail 12/2011	1.4	1.4	Percent Increase
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2008, approximately 136 million tons of coal combustion ash was generated, and 40% was used rather than landfilled. There is a one-year data lag in reporting results.							
	(PM MW5) Number of closed, cleaned up, or upgraded open dumps in Indian Country or on other tribal lands.	27	129	22	141	45	45	Dumps
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline for this measure was set at zero, in response to new criteria for reporting identified in 2006.							
	(PM MW8) Number of tribes covered by an integrated solid waste management plan.	16	31	23	23	14	5	Tribes
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline for this measure was set at zero, in response to new criteria for reporting identified in 2006. Beginning in FY 2012, RCRA program grant funding supporting the development of integrated waste management plans will no longer be offered. However, the performance target may be achieved with the assistance of other funding sources, including tribes, other EPA programs, or other federal agencies. Technical assistance to the tribes, such as that provided through tribal circuit riders, will remain available.							
	(PM MW9) Billions of pounds of municipal solid waste reduced, reused, or recycled.	19.5	Data Avail 12/2010	20.5	Data Avail 12/2011	21	22	Pounds (Billions)
<i>Additional Information:</i> This municipal solid waste measure was first implemented in FY 2009. There is a one-year data lag in reporting results.								
(2) Minimize Releases of Hazardous Waste and Petroleum	(PM HW0) Number of hazardous waste facilities with new or updated controls.	100	115	100	140	100	100	Facilities
	<i>Additional Information:</i> There are an estimated 894 facilities that will require initial approved or updated controls out of the universe of 2,450 facilities.							
	(PM ST1) Reduce the number of confirmed releases at UST facilities to 5 percent fewer than the prior year's	<9,000	7,168	<9,000	6,328	<8,550	<8,120	UST Releases

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Products	target.							
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Between FY 1999 and FY 2009, confirmed UST releases averaged 10,630 and the annual number of confirmed releases in FY 2009 was 7,168.							
	(PM ST6) Increase the percentage of UST facilities that are in significant operational compliance (SOC) with both release detection and release prevention requirements by 0.5% over the previous year's target.	65	66.4	65.5	68.6	66	66.5	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Implementing the 2005 Energy Policy Act requirements, EPA and states are inspecting infrequently inspected facilities, and are finding many out of compliance, impacting our ability to achieve compliance rate goals. As a result, the significant operational compliance targets have been adjusted to reflect a 0.5% increase each year to maintain aggressive goals.							

Objective 3 - Restore Land: Prepare for and respond to accidental or intentional releases of contaminants and clean up and restore polluted sites.

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
(2) Emergency Preparedness and Response	(PM 132) Superfund-lead removal actions completed annually.	195	214	170	199	170	170	Removals
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Between 2002 and 2009 EPA completed an average of 203 Superfund-lead removal response actions.							
	(PM 135) PRP removal completions (including voluntary, AOC, and UAO actions) overseen by EPA.			170	192	170	170	Removals
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2010, EPA will begin implementing a new measure to track removals undertaken by potentially responsible parties, either voluntarily or pursuant to an enforcement instrument, where EPA has overseen the removals.							
	(PM 337) Percent of all FRP inspected facilities found to be non-compliant which are brought into compliance.			15	48	30	35	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> New measure. Baseline to be established during FY 2010.							
	(PM 338) Percent of all SPCC inspected facilities found to be non-compliant which are brought into compliance.			15	36	30	35	Percent
<i>Additional Information:</i> New measure. Baseline to be established during FY 2010.								
(PM C1) Score on annual Core NAR.			55	87.9	60	70	Percent	

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2009, the average Core NAR Score was 84.3 percent for EPA headquarters, regions, and special teams prepared for responding to emergencies							
(3) Cleanup Contaminated Land	(PM 112) Number of LUST cleanups completed that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration.	12,250	12,944	12,250*	11,591	12,250*	12,400	Cleanups
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Through FY 2009, EPA completed a cumulative total of 388,331 leaking underground storage tank cleanups. *The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. The FY 2010 and CR 2011 Targets represent the expected total from base funding plus ARRA.							
	(PM 113) Number of LUST cleanups completed that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration in Indian Country.	30	49	30	62	38	42	Cleanups
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Through FY 2009, EPA completed a cumulative total of 848 leaking underground storage tank cleanups in Indian country. This is a subset of the national total of 388,331 leaking underground storage tanks cleanups completed.							
	(PM 115) Number of Superfund remedial site assessments completed.					900	900	Assessments
	<i>Additional Information:</i> This new measure accounts for all remedial assessments performed at sites addressed under the Superfund program whereas our previous measure only captured a subset of these assessments (i.e., the final assessments completed at sites). By capturing the assessment work leading to final assessment decisions, including the initial screening assessments to determine Superfund eligibility, the new measure more fully accounts for the work performed during the Superfund site assessment process. As of 2010, the cumulative total number of assessments completed was 88,000.							
	(PM 141) Annual number of Superfund sites with remedy construction completed.	20	20	22*	18	22*	22	Completions
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Through FY 2009, Superfund had completed construction at 1,080 final and deleted NPL sites. *The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. The FY 2010 and CR 2011 Targets represent the expected total from base funding plus ARRA.							
	(PM 151) Number of Superfund sites with human exposures under control.	10	11	10*	18	10*	10	Sites
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Through FY 2009, Superfund had controlled human exposures at 1,320 final and deleted NPL sites. *The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. The FY 2010 and CR 2011 Targets represent the expected total from base funding plus ARRA.							
	(PM 152) Superfund sites with contaminated groundwater migration under control.	15	16	15	18	15	15	Sites
<i>Additional Information:</i> Through FY 2009, Superfund had controlled groundwater migration at 1,012 final and deleted NPL sites.								
(PM 170) Number of remedial action project completions at Superfund NPL Sites.	No Target Established	97	No Target Established		103	113	Completions	

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	<i>Additional Information:</i> This is a new performance measure for FY 2011. Since program inception through the end of FY 2009, Superfund had completed 2,603 remedial action projects at final and deleted NPL sites.							
	(PM CA1) Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with human exposures to toxins under control.			69	72	72	76	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of FY 2009, potential human exposures to toxins were controlled at 65 percent of facilities. There is a universe of 3,746 low, medium, and high National Corrective Action Prioritization System-ranked facilities.							
	(PM CA2) Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with migration of contaminated groundwater under control.			61	63	64	67	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of FY 2009, migration of contaminated groundwater was controlled at 58 percent of facilities. There is a universe of 3,746 low, medium, and high National Corrective Action Prioritization System-ranked facilities.							
	(PM CA5) Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with final remedies constructed.			35	37	38	42	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of FY 2009, cleanup remedies had been constructed at 32 percent of the universe of 3,746 low, medium and high National Corrective Action Prioritization System-ranked facilities.							
	(PM S10) Number of Superfund sites ready for anticipated use site-wide.	65	66	65	66	65	65	Sites
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Through FY 2009, EPA's Superfund program had ensured that 409 final and deleted NPL sites met the criteria to be determined ready for anticipated use site-wide.							

Objective 4 - Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country: Support federally-recognized tribes to build environmental management capacity, assess environmental conditions and measure results, and implement environmental programs in Indian country.

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
(no	(PM 5PQ) Percent of Tribes implementing federal	7	12.6			18	22	Percent

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
subobjective)	regulatory environmental programs in Indian country (cumulative).							
	<i>Additional Information:</i> There are 574 tribal entities that are eligible for GAP funding.							
	(PM 5PR) Percent of Tribes conducting EPA approved environmental monitoring and assessment activities in Indian country (cumulative.)	23	40			52	54	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> There are 574 tribal entities that are eligible for GAP funding.							
	(PM 5PS) Percent of Tribes with an environmental program (cumulative).	60	64			70	73	Percent
<i>Additional Information:</i> There are 574 tribal entities that are eligible for GAP funding.								

GOAL 4: ENSURING THE SAFETY OF CHEMICALS AND PREVENTING POLLUTION

Reduce the risk and increase the safety of chemicals and prevent pollution at the source.

Objective 1 - Ensure Chemical Safety: Reduce the risk of chemicals that enter our products, our environment, and our bodies.

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
(1) Protect Human Health from Chemical Risks	(PM 008) Percent of children (aged 1-5 years) with elevated blood lead levels (>5 ug/dl).			3.5	Data Avail 11/2012	No Target Established	1.5	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Data released by CDC from the National Health and Nutritional Evaluation Survey (NHANES) in March of 2009 estimated 4.1% of children aged 1 - 5 with lead poisoning (blood lead levels of 5 ug/dl or greater) from 2003/4 sampling data. Data for this measure are reported biennially.							
	(PM 009) Cumulative number of certified Renovation Repair and Painting firms			100,000	59,143	100,000	140,000	Firms
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline is zero in 2009. This year was chosen because 2010 is the first year that firms will submit applications to EPA to become certified. Over time, firms will either become certified directly through EPA (tracked through Federal Lead-based Paint Program (FLPP) or through an authorized State program (tracked through grant reports/ACS).							
	(PM 012) Percent reduction of children's exposure to rodenticides.					10	5	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The total number of confirmed and likely rodenticide exposures to children in 2008 is 11,674 based data from the Poison Control Centers' National Poison Data System.							
	(PM 091) Percent of decisions completed on time (on or before PRIA or negotiated due date).			99	99.7	99	99	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2008, 99.9% of decisions were completed on time.							
	(PM 10D) Percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old.	No Target Established	Biennial	28	Data Avail 10/2012	No Target Established	13	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Baseline for percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old is 32% in 1999-2002. Data for this measure is reported biennially.							
(PM 143) Percentage of agricultural acres treated with reduced-risk pesticides.	20	Data Avail 10/2011	21	Data Avail 10/2012	21	22	Percent	
<i>Additional Information:</i> Baseline year is 1998 using Doane Marketing Research, Inc. a private sector research database. Baseline was 3.6% of total acreage. Results are reported end of calendar year.								

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	(PM 164) Number of pesticide registration review dockets opened.			70	75	70	70	Dockets
<i>Additional Information:</i> Baseline for registration review work dockets is 71 opened in 2008.								
	(PM 240) Maintain timeliness of Section 18 Emergency Exemption Decisions	45	40	45	50	45	45	Days
<i>Additional Information:</i> Baseline for S18 decisions is 45 days in 2005.								
	(PM 247) Percent of new chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that do not pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment.	100	97	100	Data Avail 10/2011	100	100	Percent
<i>Additional Information:</i> Baseline for percent of new chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that do not pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment was developed from a 2 year analysis from 2004-2005 comparing 8(e) reports to New Chemical submissions and is 100%.								
	(PM 266) Reduction in concentration of targeted pesticide analytes in the general population.	No Target Established	Biennial	50, 50	Data Avail 10/2011	No Target Established	50, 50	Percent
<i>Additional Information:</i> NHANES (2001-2002 baseline) measure is based on NHANES 95th percentile concentrations for six non-specific organophosphate analytes (0.45 µmol/L), and a chlorpyrifos-specific metabolite (TCPy) (12.4 µg/L). Data for this measure are reported biennially.								
	(PM D6A) Reduction in concentration of PFOA in serum in the general population.						1	Percent Reduction
<i>Additional Information:</i> Baselines are derived from the Centers for Disease Control's National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) concentration data in the general population and results are reported biennially. PFOA baselines are based on 2005/2006 geometric mean data in serum: 3.92 µg/L.								
	(PM E01) Number of chemicals for which Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) decisions have been completed					3	5	Chemicals
<i>Additional Information:</i> For FY 2010, it is anticipated that EDSP decisions will have been completed for 13 chemicals. Several factors will impact the schedule for completing EDSP decisions including, for example, the number of pesticide cancellations and other actions that will remove a chemical from commerce and/or discontinue manufacture and import, the number of pesticide cancellations involving minor agricultural uses, the number of pre-enforcement challenges to test orders, unforeseen laboratory capacity limits, and unforeseen technical problems with completing the Tier 1 assays for a particular chemical.								
	(PM E02) Number of chemicals for which EDSP Tier 1 test orders have been issued					40	40	Chemicals
<i>Additional Information:</i> Through FY 2010, it is anticipated that Tier 1 test orders will have been issued for 67 chemicals. Annual performance targets for this measure will be subject to obtaining an approved Information Collection Request and the EPA resources available for issuing EDSP Tier 1 test orders.								

GOAL 4: ENSURING THE SAFETY OF CHEMICALS AND PREVENTING POLLUTION

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	(PM E03) Number of screening and testing assays for which validation decisions have been reached					2	4	Assays
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Through FY 2010, it is anticipated that validation decisions will have been reached for 15 screening and testing assays. There are several steps within the validation process including: preparation of detailed review papers, performance of prevalidation studies, validation by multiple labs, and peer reviews. A decision to discontinue validation efforts for a particular assay could occur during any of these steps while a decision to accept an assay as validated occurs after all the steps are successfully completed.							
	(PM HCl) Annual number of hazard characterizations completed for HPV chemicals			230	270	300	500	Hazardous Units
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The cumulative baseline through FY 2009 is 1,095. This is made up on US and internationally sponsored Hazard Characterization through 2009. International HCs started being produced in the early 1990's and US sponsored HCs started to be produced in 2007.							
	(PM J11) Reduction in moderate to severe exposure incidents associated with organophosphates and carbamate insecticides in the general population.						10	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Moderate to severe exposure incidents reported during 2008 is 316 as reported in the American Association of Poison Control Centers' National Poisoning Data System.							
	(PM J15) Reduction in concentration of targeted pesticide analytes in children.						50, 50	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> NHANES (2001-2002 baseline) measure is based on NHANES 95th percentile concentrations for six non-specific organophosphate analytes (0.55 µmol/L), and a chlorpyrifos-specific metabolite (TCPy) (16.0 µg/L). Data for this measure are reported biennially.							
(2) Protect Ecosystems from Chemical Risks	(PM O11) Number of Product Reregistration Decisions	2,000	1,770	1,500	1,712	1,500	1,200	Decisions
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Actual in FY 2005 is 501 product re-registrations. The 2010 target was exceeded due to a high number of products withdrawn by the registrants (initially undercounted due to a system coding error which has been corrected). The program is anticipating a decline to the outyear target given the smaller universe of decisions to be made.							
	(PM 230) Number of pesticide registration review final work plans completed.			70	70	70	70	Work Plans
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Baseline for final work plans for registered pesticides reviewed is 47 in 2008.							
	(PM 268) Percent of urban watersheds that do not exceed EPA aquatic life benchmarks for three key pesticides of concern (diazinon, chlorpyrifos and carbaryl).	No Target Established	Biennial	5, 0, 20	6.7, 0, 33	No Target Established	5, 0, 10	Percent
<i>Additional Information:</i> Based on FY 1992 - 2001 data from the watersheds sampled by the USGS National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program, urban								

GOAL 4: ENSURING THE SAFETY OF CHEMICALS AND PREVENTING POLLUTION

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	watersheds that exceeded the National Pesticide Program aquatic life benchmarks are 73% for diazinon, 37% for chlorpyrifos, and 13% for carbaryl. Data for this measure are reported biennially.			0, 10	0, 8	No Target Established	0, 10	Percent
	(PM 269) Percent of agricultural watersheds that do not exceed EPA aquatic life benchmarks for two key pesticides of concern (azinphos-methyl and chlorpyrifos).							
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Based on FY 1992 - 2001 data from the watersheds sampled by the USGS National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program, agricultural watersheds that exceeded the National Pesticide Program aquatic life benchmarks are 18% for azinphos-methyl and 18% for chlorpyrifos. Data for this measure are reported biennially.							
	(PM 276) Percent of registration review chemicals with identified endangered species concerns, for which EPA obtains any mitigation of risk prior to consultation with DOC and DOI.						5	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline is 0% for each annual reporting period as percentages are not cumulative. The data is tracked by OPP using internal tracking numbers. The data is obtained from ecological risk assessments and effects determinations prepared to support a registration review case.							
(3) Ensure Transparency of Chemical Health and Safety Information	(PM C18) Percentage of historical CBI claims in health and safety studies reviewed and challenged, as appropriate.					5	20	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Prior to January 2010, the number of TSCA CBI claims had not been reviewed or challenged, where appropriate, was 994.							
	(PM C19) Percentage of CBI claims in health and safety studies reviewed and challenged, as appropriate, as they are submitted.					100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Prior to January 2010, the percent of TSCA CBI claims that were routinely reviewed or challenged, where appropriate, was 0%.							

Objective 2 - Promote Pollution Prevention: Conserve and protect natural resources by promoting pollution prevention and the adoption of other stewardship practices by companies, communities, governmental organizations, and individuals.

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
(1) Prevent Pollution and Promote Environmental Stewardship	(PM 262) Gallons of water reduced through pollution prevention.	1.79	4.67	26.2	Data Avail 11/2011	28.6	27.8	Gallons (Billions)
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Baseline is 51.3 billion gallons reduced through 2008. Results are compiled using data reported by P2's seven centers.							
	(PM 263) Business, institutional and government costs reduced through pollution prevention.	130	276.5	1,060	Data Avail 11/2011	1,042	847	Dollars Saved (Millions)
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Baseline is 3.1 billion dollars saved through 2008. Results are compiled using data reported by P2's seven centers.							
	(PM 264) Pounds of hazardous materials reduced through pollution prevention.	494	494	1,625	Data Avail 11/2011	1,549	1,064	Pounds (Millions)
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Baseline is 4.8 billion pounds reduced through 2008. Results are compiled using data reported by P2's seven centers.							
	(PM 297) Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCO2e) reduced, conserved, or offset through pollution prevention.	2	1.618	5.9	Data Avail 11/2011	5.7	6.3	MTCO2e (Millions)
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Baseline is 6.5 MMTCO2e reduced through 2008. Results are compiled using data reported by P2's seven centers.							
(PM P25) Percent increased in use of safer chemicals						7	Percent	
<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2009 476 M lbs. of safer chemicals were reported to be in commerce by Design for the Environment (DfE).								

GOAL 5: ENFORCING ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Protect human health and the environment through vigorous and targeted civil and criminal enforcement. Assure compliance with environmental laws.

Objective 1 - Enforce Environmental Laws: Pursue vigorous civil and criminal enforcement that targets the most serious water, air, and chemical hazards in communities. Assure strong, consistent, and effective enforcement of federal environmental laws nationwide.

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
(1) Maintain Enforcement Presence and Deterrence	(PM 409) Conduct 21,000 federal inspections and evaluations.						21,000	Inspections/Evaluations
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2005-2009 baseline: 21,000 annually. The FY 2012 President's Budget provides additional resources to the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance to strengthen its monitoring program and expand the use of electronic reporting. The President's Budget also provides additional resources to EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response for enforcement and compliance activities for two programs: Oil Spill Prevention and Preparedness, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Hazardous Waste and Risk Management Programs.							
	(PM 410) Initiate 3,900 civil judicial and administrative enforcement cases.						3,900	Cases
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2005-2009 baseline: 3,900 cases annually.							
	(PM 411) Conclude 3,800 civil judicial and administrative enforcement cases.						3,800	Cases
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2005-2009 baseline: 3,800 annually.							
	(PM 412) Review the overall compliance status of 100 percent of the open consent decrees.						100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2009 baseline: 100 percent.							
	(PM 418) Increase the percentage of criminal cases having the most significant health, environmental, and deterrence impacts to 43 percent.						43	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2010 baseline: 36 percent.							
(PM 419) Maintain a 75 percent rate for criminal cases with individual defendants.						75	Percent	
<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2006-2008 baseline: 78 percent.								
(PM 420) Increase the percentage of criminal cases with						40	Percent	

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	charges filed to 40 percent.							
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2006-2010 baseline: 36 percent.							
	(PM 421) Maintain a 85 percent conviction rate for criminal defendants.						85	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2006-2010 baseline: 87 percent.							
(2) Support Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality	(PM 400) Reduce, treat, or eliminate 480 million estimated pounds of air pollutants through concluded enforcement actions.			480	410	480	480	Million Pounds
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2005-2008 Average Baseline: 480 million pounds, annual average over the period.							
(3) Support Protecting America's Waters	(PM 402) Reduce, treat, or eliminate 320 million estimated pounds of water pollutants through concluded enforcement actions.			320	1,000	320	320	Million Pounds
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2005-2008 Average Baseline: 320 million pounds, annual average over the period. For FY 2010, two stormwater home builder actions contributed to more than half of the one billion pound pollutant reduction result.							
(4) Support Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development	(PM 078) Address all Statute of Limitations cases for Superfund sites with unaddressed total past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2009, the Agency will have addressed 100 percent of Cost Recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with total past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000.							
	(PM 285) Reach a settlement or take an enforcement action before the start of a remedial action at 99 percent of Superfund sites having viable, liable responsible parties other than the federal government.	95	100	95	98	95	99	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 1998 approximately 70 percent of new remedial work at NPL sites (excluding Federal facilities) was initiated by private parties. In FY 2003, a settlement was reached or an enforcement action was taken with non-Federal PRPs before the start of the remedial action at approximately 90 percent of Superfund sites.							
	(PM 405) Reduce, treat, or eliminate 6,500 million estimated pounds of hazardous waste through concluded enforcement actions.			6,500	11,800	6,500	6,500	Million Pounds
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2008 Baseline: 6,500 million pounds. The results for this measure are driven by a small number of very large cases and do not necessarily							

Sub-Heading	Performance Measures	Performance Data					Unit	
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011		FY 2012
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target		Target
	represent typical annual results. For example, in FY 2010 over 99% of the total 11.75 billion pounds of hazardous waste reduced, treated, or eliminated came from two cases - CF Industries Inc. (9.87 billion pounds) and Exxonmobil Oil Corporation (1.86 billion pounds).							
	(PM 417) Obtain commitments to clean up 300 million cubic yards of contaminated soil and groundwater media as a result of concluded CERCLA and RCRA corrective action enforcement actions.						300	Million Cubic Yards
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2007-2009 baseline: 300 million cubic yards of contaminated soil and groundwater media, annual average over the period.							
(5) Support Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution	(PM 404) Reduce, treat, or eliminate 3.8 million estimated pounds of toxic and pesticide pollutants through concluded enforcement actions.			3.8	8.3	3.8	3.8	Million Pounds
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2005-2008 Average Baseline: The program used existing data to estimate results for FY 2005-2008, which yielded an approximate average baseline of 3.8 million pounds. FY 2010 results were driven by a small number of enforcement cases, which yielded the majority of the 8.3 million pounds addressed.							

PERFORMANCE - 4 YEAR ARRAY

	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Human Health Risk Assessment	(PM H83) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of HHRA Technical Support Documents.	90	100	90	100	90	90	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility. In addition, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) periodically reviews programs' goals and outputs and determines whether they are appropriate and ambitious.							
Human Health and Ecosystems Research	(PM H29) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of public health outcomes long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility. In addition, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) periodically reviews programs' goals and outputs and determines whether they are appropriate and ambitious.							
	(PM H30) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of mechanistic data long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility. In addition, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) periodically reviews programs' goals and outputs and determines whether they are appropriate and ambitious.							
	(PM H31) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of aggregate and cumulative risk long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility. In addition, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) periodically reviews programs' goals and outputs and determines whether they are appropriate and ambitious.							
	(PM H32) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the susceptible subpopulations long-term goal.	100	100	100	64	100	100	Percent

Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
	FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
<p><i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility. In addition, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) periodically reviews programs' goals and outputs and determines whether they are appropriate and ambitious.</p>							
(PM H26) Percentage of peer-reviewed EPA risk assessments in which ORD's mechanistic information is cited as supporting a decision to move away from or to apply default risk assessment assumptions.	16.5	N/A	No Target Established	N/A	No Target Established	No Target Established	Percent
<p><i>Additional Information:</i> Percentage is calculated by dividing the number of externally peer-reviewed EPA risk assessments in which ORD's research avoids or confirms the use of default assumptions by the total number of externally peer-reviewed risk assessments produced by EPA during that period. For the purposes of this calculation, ORD's products include both EPA-authored and EPA-funded reports.</p>							
(PM I20) Percentage of Ecological research publications in "high-impact" journals.	21.3	Data Available November 2012	No Target Established	Biennial	No Target Established	23.3	Percent
<p><i>Additional Information:</i> This measure provides a systematic way of quantifying research quality and impact by counting those articles that are published in prestigious journals. The "high impact" data are based on the percentage of all program articles that are published in prestigious journals, as determined by "Thomson's Journal Citation Reports" (JCR). Each analysis evaluates the publications from the last ten year period, and is timed to match the cycle for independent expert program reviews by the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC). This "high impact" metric provides information on the quality of the program's research, as well as the degree to which that research is impacting the science community. As such, it is an instructive tool both for the program and for independent panels such as the BOSC in their program reviews.</p>							
(PM I21) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of State, tribe, and relevant EPA office needs for causal diagnosis tools and methods to determine causes of ecological degradation.	100	100	100	88	100	100	Percent
<p><i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility. In addition, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) periodically reviews programs' goals and outputs and determines whether they are appropriate and ambitious.</p>							
(PM I22) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of State, tribe, and relevant EPA office needs for environmental forecasting tools and methods to forecast	100	93	100	100	100	100	Percent

	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	the ecological impacts of various actions.							
	Additional Information: At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility. In addition, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) periodically reviews programs' goals and outputs and determines whether they are appropriate and ambitious.							
	(PM I23) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of State, tribe, and EPA office needs for environmental restoration and services tools and methods to protect and restore ecological condition and services.	100	93	100	100	100	100	Percent
	At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility. In addition, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) periodically reviews programs' goals and outputs and determines whether they are appropriate and ambitious.							
Research Homeland Security	(PM H72) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of efficient and effective clean-ups and safe disposal of contamination wastes.	100	85	100	100	100	90	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility. In addition, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) periodically reviews programs' goals and outputs and determines whether they are appropriate and ambitious.							
	(PM H73) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of water security initiatives.	100	100	100	100	100	90	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility. In addition, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) periodically reviews programs' goals and outputs and determines whether they are appropriate and ambitious.							
Research Water	(PM H66) Percentage of planned outputs (in support of WQRP long-term goal #1) delivered	100	100	100	92	100	100	Percent

	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Quality	<i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility. In addition, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) periodically reviews programs' goals and outputs and determines whether they are appropriate and ambitious.							
	(PM H68) Percentage of planned outputs (in support of WQRP long-term goal #2) delivered	100	86	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility. In addition, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) periodically reviews programs' goals and outputs and determines whether they are appropriate and ambitious.							
	(PM H70) Percentage of planned outputs (in support of WQRP long-term goal #3) delivered	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility. In addition, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) periodically reviews programs' goals and outputs and determines whether they are appropriate and ambitious.							
	(PM H92) Percentage of WQRP publications in high impact journals.	No Target Established	Biennial	15.7	Data Unavailable	15.7	16.7	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> This measure provides a systematic way of quantifying research quality and impact by counting those articles that are published in prestigious journals. The "high impact" data are based on the percentage of all program articles that are published in prestigious journals, as determined by "Thomson's Journal Citation Reports" (JCR). Each analysis evaluates the publications from the last ten year period, and is timed to match the cycle for independent expert program reviews by the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC). This "high impact" metric provides information on the quality of the program's research, as well as the degree to which that research is impacting the science community. As such, it is an instructive tool both for the program and for independent panels such as the BOSC in their program reviews.							
Research - Land Protection and Restoration	(PM H89) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the manage material streams, conserve resources and appropriately manage waste long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Annual research outputs are included in the program's Multi-Year Plan (MYP). Outputs in support of this long-term goal include reports on technologies, methods, and models to manage material streams and reduce uncertainty in assessments. Additional details are described in the MYP.							

	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	(PM H90) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the mitigation, management and long-term stewardship of contaminated sites long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Annual research outputs are included in the program's Multi-Year Plan (MYP). Outputs in support of this long-term goal include reports, technologies, methods, and models related to the characterization and remediation of contaminated sites. Additional details are described in the MYP.							
	(PM H87) Percentage of Land publications in high impact journals.	No Target Established	Biennial	26.7	Data Unavailable	26.7	27.7	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> High impact journals are an indication of quality and influence. This measure evaluates the percentage of Land publications that are accepted within these prestigious journals and their subsequent impact on the field. The criteria and the 'impact factor' data rankings for this metric are provided by Thomson's Journal Citation Reports (JCR). Each analysis will evaluate the Land publications from the last ten year period, and will be timed to match the cycle for the expert peer review panel (BOSC).							
Research: Drinking Water	(PM I34) Percentage of planned risk management research products delivered to support EPA's Office of Water, Regions, water utilities, and other key stakeholders to manage public health risk.	100	93	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The outputs tracked by this measure demonstrate progress towards completing DWRP's long term goal 1, which supports the Office of Water (OW) in rule implementation, simultaneous compliance, and evaluating the effectiveness of risk management decisions. ORD's work under this goal also supports OW, regions, states, utilities, and key stakeholders in protecting sources of drinking water, managing water availability, improving water infrastructure sustainability, increasing water and energy use efficiency, and responding to short and long-term water resource impacts of environmental stressors such as climate change, population growth and land use changes.							
	(PM I35) Percentage of planned methodologies, data, and tools delivered in support of EPA's Office of Water and other key stakeholders needs for developing health risk assessments under the SDWA.	100	100	100	86	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The outputs tracked by this measure demonstrate progress towards completing DWRP's long term goal 1, which primarily supports the Office of Water in decisions relating to: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), regulating/not regulating contaminants on the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL), the six year review, and the Underground Injection Control (UIC) program. ORD's work under this goal also supports regions and key stakeholders in meeting simultaneous compliance requirements while also aiding risk assessors in developing risk assessments that inform regulatory decisions.							
Research: Global Change	(PM H77) Percentage of Global publications in high impact journals.	24.6	Data Available November 2011	No Target Established	Biennial	No Target Established	No Target Established	Percent

	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The criteria and the "impact factor" rankings will be provided using "Thomson's Journal Citation Reports (JCR)							
	(PM H79) Percentage of planned outputs delivered.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Annual research outputs will be outlined in the program's revised Multi-Year Plan. This measure will track progress toward completing those milestones across the program.							
Research: Pesticides and Toxics	(PM I06) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the SP2 program's long-term goal one.	100	100	100	88	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Annual research outputs are included in the program's Multi-Year Plan. At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs. The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year.							
	(PM I08) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the SP2 program's long-term goal two.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Annual research outputs are included in the program's Multi-Year Plan. At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs. The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year.							
	(PM I10) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the SP2 program's long-term goal three.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Annual research outputs are included in the program's Multi-Year Plan. At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs. The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year.							
	(PM I12) Percent of SP2 publications in "high impact" journals.	No Target Established	Biennial	37.2	Data Avail 11/2011	37.2	38.2	Percent
<i>Additional Information:</i> This measure provides a systematic way of quantifying research quality and impact by counting those articles that are published in prestigious journals. The "high impact" data are based on the percentage of all program articles that are published in prestigious journals, as determined by "Thomson's Journal Citation Reports" (JCR). Each analysis evaluates the publications from the last ten year period, and is timed to match the cycle for independent expert program reviews by the Board of Scientific Counselors.								
Research: Clean Air	(PM H35) Percent planned actions accomplished toward the long-term goal of reducing uncertainty in the science that supports standard setting and air quality management decisions. (Research)	100	100	100	80	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Beginning in FY 2008, this measure will track the program's success in completing its planned outputs on time. Prior to FY 2008, the measure tracked success in completing both planned outputs and planned actions in response to independent review recommendations.							
Research:	(PM I28) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of STS's goal that decision makers adopt ORD-	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent

	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Sustainability	identified and developed metrics to quantitatively assess environmental systems for sustainability.							
	<i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility. In addition, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) periodically reviews programs' goals and outputs and determines whether they are appropriate and ambitious.							
	(PM I29) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of STS's goal that decision makers adopt ORD-developed decision support tools and methodologies.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility. In addition, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) periodically reviews programs' goals and outputs and determines whether they are appropriate and ambitious.							
	(PM I30) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of STS's goal that decision makers adopt innovative technologies developed or verified by ORD.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility. In addition, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) periodically reviews programs' goals and outputs and determines whether they are appropriate and ambitious.							
	(PM I31) Percentage of Science and Technology for Sustainability (STS) publications in "high impact" journals.	35.3	35.4	No Target Established	Biennial	No Target Established	No Target Established	Percent
<i>Additional Information:</i> This measure provides a systematic way of quantifying research quality and impact by counting those articles that are published in prestigious journals. The "high impact" data are based on the percentage of all program articles that are published in prestigious journals, as determined by "Thomson's Journal Citation Reports" (JCR). Each analysis evaluates the publications from the last ten year period, and is timed to match the cycle for independent expert program reviews by the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC). This "high impact" metric provides information on the quality of the program's research, as well as the degree to which that research is impacting the science community. As such, it is an instructive tool both for the program and for independent panels such as the BOSC in their program reviews								

PERFORMANCE - ENABLING AND SUPPORT PROGRAMS

NPM: OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
(PM 007) Percent of GS employees (DEU) hired within 80 calendar days.						15	20	Percent
<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2009, 10.7 % of GS employees (DEU) were hired on average in 189.2 days.								
(PM 008) Percent of GS employees (Other than DEU) hired within 80 calendar days						23	25	Percent
<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2009, 14.6% of GS employees (other than DEU) were hired on average in 163 days.								
(PM 009) Increase in number and percentage of certified acquisition staff (1102)							335,80	Number, Percent
<i>Additional Information:</i> There were 304 GS-1102 Staff on board as of July 26, 2010. There were 240 GS-1102 Staff, 78.9%, certified as of September 2, 2010.								
(PM 010) Cumulative percentage reduction in GreenHouse Gas (GHG) Scopes 1 & 2 emissions.							5	Percent
<i>Additional Information:</i> For FY 2009, Scope 1 emissions were 34,242 MTCO _{2e} and Scope 2 emissions were 109,538 MTCO _{2e} .								
(PM 098) Cumulative percentage reduction in energy consumption.	12	18	15	18.3	18	18	21	Percent
<i>Additional Information:</i> On January 24, 2007, the President signed Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environment, Energy, and Transportation Management," requiring all Federal Agencies to reduce their Green House Gas intensity and energy use by 3% annually through FY 2015. For the Agency's 29 reporting facilities, the FY 2003 energy consumption of British Thermal Units (BTUs) per square foot is 346,518 BTUs per square foot.								

NPM: OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
	FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
(PM 052) Number of major EPA environmental systems that use the CDX electronic requirements enabling faster receipt, processing, and quality checking of data.	50	55	60	60	60	72	Systems
<i>Additional Information:</i> Zero. The Central Data Exchange program began in FY 2001. Prior to that there were no data flows using CDX.							
(PM 053) States, tribes and territories will be able to exchange data with CDX through nodes in real time, using standards and automated data-quality checking.	60	59	65	69	65	80	Users
<i>Additional Information:</i> Zero. The Central Data Exchange program began in FY 2001. Prior to that there were no nodes for states and tribes.							
(PM 054) Number of users from states, tribes, laboratories, and others that choose CDX to report environmental data electronically to EPA.	130,000	184,109	210,000	231,700	210,000	215,000	Users
<i>Additional Information:</i> Zero. The Central Data Exchange program began in FY 2001. Prior to that there were no users.							
(PM 408) Percent of Federal Information Security Management Act reportable systems that are certified and accredited.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
<i>Additional Information:</i> FISMA assigns specific responsibilities to Federal agencies and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to strengthen information system security. The continued goal, as required by FISMA, is for the Agency to achieve a continuous 100% compliance status with Certification and Accreditation (C&A) of all reportable systems.							

NPM: INSPECTOR GENERAL

	Performance Measures	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2009		FY 2010		CR 2011	FY 2012	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
(PM 35A) Environmental and business actions taken for improved performance or risk reduction.	318	272	334	391	334	375	Actions	
			*ARRA:20		*ARRA:50			
<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline is a moving average for the three most recent years. For the period concluding with fiscal year 2010, the baseline is 375 actions. *The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. The additional incremental results expected from ARRA funds are noted in its FY 2010 and CR 2011 Target.								
(PM 35B) Environmental and business recommendations or risks identified for corrective action.	903	983	903	945	903	950	Recommendations	
			*ARRA:90		*ARRA:110			
<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2009 the OIG established a revised baseline of 865 environmental and business recommendations or risks identified for corrective actions. The baseline was adjusted to reflect an average of the actual reported results for the period FY 2006-2008. The baseline has generally decreased to reflect the transfer of DCAA audit oversight from the OIG directly to the EPA, and a significant gap between the OIG ceiling and actual staffing levels. *The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. The additional incremental results expected from ARRA funds are noted in its FY 2010 and CR 2011 Target.								
(PM 35C) Return on the annual dollar investment, as a percentage of the OIG budget, from audits and investigations.	120	150	120	30	120	110	Percent	
<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline reflects potential dollar return on investment as a percentage of OIG budget from identified opportunities for savings, questioned costs, fines, recoveries and settlements. The baseline is a moving average for the three most recent years. For the period concluding with fiscal year 2010, the baseline is 112%.								
(PM 35D) Criminal, civil, administrative, and fraud prevention actions.	80	95	75	115	80	85	Actions	
			*ARRA:3		*ARRA:8			
<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2009 the OIG established a revised baseline of 80 criminal, civil and administrative actions, which has remained constant over time. *The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. The additional incremental results expected from ARRA funds are noted in its FY 2010 and CR 2011 Target.								

VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION

The data verification and validation has been updated from 2011 to reflect changes in performance measures.

The complete FY 2012 data verification and validation is available at:

<http://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/annualplan/fy2012.htm>

Coordination with Other Federal Agencies

Environmental Programs

Goal 1- Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality

Objective: Address Climate Change

Voluntary climate protection programs government-wide stimulate the development and use of renewable energy technologies and energy efficient products that will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The effort is led by EPA and DOE with significant involvement from USDA, HUD and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

Agencies throughout the government make significant contributions to the climate protection programs. For example, DOE will pursue actions such as promoting the research, development, and deployment of advanced technologies (for example, renewable energy sources). The Treasury Department will administer proposed tax incentives for specific investments that will reduce emissions. EPA is working with DOE to demonstrate technologies that oxidize ventilation air methane from coal mines. EPA will be responding to the President's directive to work with NHTSA to develop a coordinated national program that will set further standards to improve fuel efficiency and reduce GHG emissions for light-duty vehicles for model years 2017 and later. EPA is broadening its public information transportation choices campaign as a joint effort with DOT. EPA coordinates with each of the above-mentioned agencies to ensure that our programs are complementary and in no way duplicative.

This coordination is evident in work recently completed by an interagency task force, including representatives from the

Department of State, EPA, DOE, USDA, DOT, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Department of Commerce, United States Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), NOAA, NASA, and the DoD, to prepare the Fifth National Communication to the Secretariat as required under the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC). The FCCC was ratified by the United States Senate in 1992. A portion of the Fifth National Communication describes policies and measures (such as ENERGY STAR) undertaken by the U.S. to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, implementation status of the policies and measures, and their actual and projected benefits. One result of this interagency review process has been a refinement of future goals for these policies and measures which were communicated to the Secretariat of the FCCC in 2010. The "U.S. Climate Action Report 2010: Fifth National Communication of the United States of America under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" is available at: http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/usa_nc5.pdf

EPA works primarily with the Department of State, USAID and DOE as well as with regional organizations in implementing climate-related programs and projects. In addition, EPA partners with others worldwide, including international organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Energy Agency, the OECD, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and our colleagues in Canada, Mexico, Europe and Japan.

The Agency coordinates its global change research with other federal agencies through the US Global Change Research Program (USGCRP).¹⁸

Objective: Improve Air Quality

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) cooperates with other federal, state, tribal, and local agencies in achieving goals related to ground level ozone and particulate matter (PM). EPA continues to work closely with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Forest Service in developing its burning policy and reviewing practices that can reduce emissions. EPA, the Department of Transportation (DOT), and the Army Corps of Engineers (COE) work with state and local agencies to integrate transportation and air quality plans, reduce traffic congestion, and promote livable communities. EPA continues to work with the Department of the Interior (DOI), National Park Service (NPS), and U.S. Forest Service in developing its regional haze program and deploying the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) visibility monitoring network. The operation and analysis of data produced by the PM monitoring system is an example of the close coordination of efforts between the EPA, and state and tribal governments.

For pollution assessments and transport, EPA is working with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) on technology transfer using satellite imagery. EPA will work to further distribute NASA satellite products and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) air quality forecast products to Regions, states, local agencies, and Tribes to provide a better understanding

of air quality on a day-to-day basis and to assist with PM forecasting. EPA also will work with NASA to develop a better understanding of PM formation using satellite data. EPA works with the Department of the Army on advancing emission measurement technology and with NOAA for meteorological support for our modeling and monitoring efforts. EPA collects real-time ozone and PM measurements from State and local agencies, which are then sent to NOAA to both feed the Air Quality Forecast model and offer initial verification of its results.

To better understand the magnitude, sources, and causes of mobile source pollution, EPA works with the Department of Energy (DOE) and DOT to fund research projects. A program to characterize exhaust emissions from light-duty gasoline vehicles is being co-funded by DOE and DOT. Other DOT mobile source projects include TRANSIMS (TRansportation ANalysis and SIMulation System) and other transportation modeling projects; DOE is funding these projects through the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. EPA also works closely with DOE on refinery cost modeling analyses and the development of clean fuel programs. For mobile sources program outreach, the Agency is participating in a collaborative effort with DOT's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) to educate the public about the impacts of transportation choices on traffic congestion, air quality, and human health. This community-based public education initiative also includes the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). In addition, EPA is working with DOE to identify opportunities in the Clean Cities program. EPA also works with other federal agencies such as the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) on air emission issues, and other programs targeted to reduce air toxics from

¹⁸ For more information, see <<http://www.globalchange.gov>>.

mobile sources are coordinated with DOT. (These partnerships can involve policy assessments and toxic emission reduction strategies in different regions of the country.) EPA also is working with the National Highway Transportation Administration and the USDA on greenhouse gas transportation rules. EPA continues to work with DOE, DOT, and other agencies as needed on the requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

To develop air pollutant emission factors and emission estimation algorithms for aircraft, ground equipment, and military vehicles, EPA has partnered with the Department of Defense. This partnership will provide for the joint undertaking of air-monitoring/emission factor research and regulatory implementation.

To reduce air toxics emissions that may inadvertently increase worker exposure, EPA is continuing to work closely with the Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to coordinate the development of EPA and OSHA standards. EPA also works closely with other health agencies such as the CDC, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health on health risk characterization for both toxic and criteria air pollutants. To assess atmospheric deposition and characterize ecological effects, EPA works with NOAA, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the National Park Service, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the USDA, and the U.S. Forest Service.

EPA has worked extensively with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) on the National Health and

Nutritional Evaluation Study to identify mercury accumulations in humans. EPA also has worked with DOE on the Fate of Mercury study to characterize mercury transport and traceability in Lake Superior. EPA is a partner with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the development of the National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, providing air quality indicators as well as air pollution health effects expertise.

To determine the extent to which agricultural activities contribute to air pollution, EPA will continue to work closely with the USDA through the joint USDA/EPA Agricultural Air Quality Task Force (AAQTF). The AAQTF is a workgroup set up by Congress to oversee agricultural air quality-related issues and to develop cost-effective ways in which the agricultural community can improve air quality. In addition, the AAQTF coordinates research on agricultural air quality issues to avoid duplication and ensure data quality and sound interpretation of data.

In developing regional and international air quality programs and projects, and in working on regional agreements, EPA works primarily with the Department of State, the Agency for International Development (USAID), and the DOE, as well as with regional organizations. EPA's international air quality management program complements EPA's programs on children's health, Trade and the Environment, and trans-boundary air pollution. In addition, EPA partners with other organizations worldwide, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the European Union, the Organization for Economic Development and Co-operation, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the North American Commission for

Environmental Cooperation, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities, and our air quality colleagues in Canada, Mexico, Europe, China, and Japan.

EPA works closely, through a variety of mechanisms, with a broad range of federal, state, tribal, and local government agencies, industry, non-profit organizations, and individuals, as well as other nations, to promote more effective approaches to identifying and solving indoor air quality problems. At the federal level, EPA works closely with several departments or agencies:

- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to develop and coordinate programs aimed at reducing children's exposure to known indoor triggers of asthma, including secondhand smoke;
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on home health and safety issues including radon;
- Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to identify and mitigate the health hazards of consumer products designed for indoor use;
- Department of Education (DoEd) to encourage construction and operation of schools with good indoor air quality; and
- Department of Agriculture (USDA) to encourage USDA extension agents to conduct local projects designed to reduce risks from indoor air quality. EPA plays a leadership role on the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children, particularly with respect to asthma

and school environmental health issues.

As Co-chair of the Interagency Committee on Indoor Air Quality (CIAQ), EPA works with the CPSC, DOE, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and OSHA to review EPA draft publications, arrange the distribution of EPA publications, and coordinate the efforts of federal agencies with those of state and local agencies concerned with indoor air issues.

EPA coordinates its air quality research with other federal agencies through the Subcommittee on Air Quality Research¹⁹ of the NSTC Committee on Environment and Natural Resources and Sustainability (CENRS). The Agency and NIEHS co-chaired the subcommittee's Particulate Matter Research Coordination Working Group, which produced a strategic plan²⁰ for federal research on the health and environmental effects, exposures, atmospheric processes, source characterization and control of fine airborne particulate matter. The Agency also is a charter member of NARSTO,²¹ an international public-private partnership established in 1995 to improve management of air quality across North America. EPA coordinates specific research projects with other federal agencies where appropriate and supports air-related research at universities and nonprofit organizations through its Science to Achieve Results (STAR) research grants program.

EPA collaborates with DOE, USGS, and the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI)²² to conduct research on mercury. EPA also

¹⁹ For more information, see <http://www.al.noaa.gov/AQRS/>.

²⁰ For more information, see <http://www.al.noaa.gov/AQRS/reports/srppm.html>.

²¹ For more information, see <http://www.narsto.org/>.

²² For more information, see <http://www.epri.com/>.

works with other federal agencies to coordinate U.S. participation in the Arctic Mercury Project, a partnership established in 2001 by the eight member states of the Arctic Council—Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the U.S.

Objective: Restore the Ozone Layer

EPA works very closely with the Department of State and other federal agencies in international negotiations among Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and in developing the implementing regulations. While the environmental goal of the Montreal Protocol is to protect the ozone layer, the ozone depleting substances it controls also are significant greenhouse gases. Therefore, this work also protects the Earth's climate system. According to a 2007 study published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*,²³ chemical controls implemented under the Montreal Protocol will – by 2010 - have delayed the onset of serious climate effects by a decade. EPA works on several multinational environmental agreements to simultaneously protect the ozone layer and climate system, including working closely with the Department of State and other Federal agencies, including OMB, OSTP, CEQ, USDA, FDA, Commerce, NOAA, and NASA.

EPA works with other agencies, including the Office of the United States Trade Representative and Department of Commerce, to analyze potential trade implications in stratospheric protection regulations that affect imports and exports.

²³ Guus J. M. Velders, Stephen O. Andersen, John S. Daniel, David W. Fahey, and Mack McFarland; *The Importance of the Montreal Protocol in Protecting Climate*; PNAS 2007 104:4814-4819; published online before print March 8, 2007; doi:10.1073/pnas.0610328104.

EPA leads a task force with the Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Treasury, and other agencies to curb the illegal importation of ozone-depleting substances (ODS). Illegal import of ODS has the potential to prevent the United States from meeting the goals of the Montreal Protocol to restore the ozone layer.

EPA has continued discussions with DOD to assist in the effective transition from ODS and high-GWP substitutes to a suite of substitutes with lower global warming potential (GWPs).

EPA works with USDA and the Department of State to facilitate research, development, and adoption of alternatives to methyl bromide. EPA collaborates with these agencies to prepare U.S. requests for critical use exemptions of methyl bromide. EPA is providing input to USDA on rulemakings for methyl bromide-related programs. EPA also consults with USDA on domestic methyl bromide needs.

EPA coordinates closely with Department of State and FDA to ensure that sufficient supplies of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are available for the production of life-saving metered-dose inhalers for the treatment of asthma and other lung diseases. This partnership between EPA and FDA combines the critical goals of protecting public health and limiting damage to the stratospheric ozone layer.

EPA's SunWise program works with the National Weather Service (NWS) to coordinate the UV Index, a forecast of the next day's ultraviolet radiation levels, which helps people determine appropriate sun-protective behaviors. The SunWise program also collaborates with the CDC when developing new sun safety and skin cancer prevention resources, including a shade

planning guide, state-specific skin cancer fact sheets, and other school- and community-based resources. SunWise collaborates with state and local governments through the SunWise Communities program. SunWise is a successful environmental and health education program that teaches children and their caregivers how to protect themselves from overexposure to the sun through the use of classroom, school, and community-based components. More than 22,000 schools have received SunWise teaching materials—reaching more than one million students over the life of the program. The most recent study of the program, conducted in 2006–2007, found that for every dollar invested in SunWise, between approximately \$2 and \$4 in medical care costs and productivity losses are saved, and concluded that from a cost/benefit and cost-effectiveness perspective, it is worthwhile to educate children about sun safety.²⁴

EPA coordinates with NASA and NOAA to monitor the state of the stratospheric ozone layer and to collect and analyze UV data, including science assessments that help the public understand what the world may have looked like without the Montreal Protocol and its amendments.²⁵ EPA works with NASA on assessing essential uses and other exemptions for critical shuttle and rocket needs, as well as effects of direct emissions of high-speed aircraft flying in the stratosphere.

²⁴ Jessica W. Kyle, James K. Hammitt, Henry W. Lim, Alan C. Geller, Luke H. Hall-Jordan, Edward W. Maibach, Edward C. De Fabo, Mark C. Wagner; [“Economic Evaluation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s SunWise Program: Sun Protection Education for Young Children.”](#) *Pediatrics*, Vol. 121 No. 5 May 2008, pp. e1074-e1084

²⁵ *The Ozone Layer: Ozone Depletion, Recovery in a Changing Climate, and the “World Avoided;”* Findings and Summary of the U.S. Climate Change Science Program Synthesis and Assessment Product 2.4; November 2008.

EPA works with DOE on GreenChill²⁶ and Responsible Appliance Disposal (RAD)²⁷ efforts. The GreenChill Advanced Refrigeration Partnership is an EPA cooperative alliance with the supermarket industry and other stakeholders to promote advanced technologies, strategies, and practices that reduce refrigerant charges and emissions of ozone-depleting substances and greenhouse gases. EPA’s RAD Program is a partnership program that protects the ozone layer and reduces emissions of greenhouse gases through the recovery of ozone-depleting chemicals from old refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, and dehumidifiers.

EPA coordinates with the Small Business Administration (SBA) to ensure that proposed rules are developed in accordance with the Small Business Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Objective: Reduce Unnecessary Exposure to Radiation

EPA works primarily with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Department of Energy (DOE), and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on multiple radiation protection issues. EPA has ongoing planning and guidance discussions with DHS on Protective Action Guidance and general emergency response activities, including exercises responding to nuclear related incidents. As the regulator of DOE’s Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) facility, EPA has to continually coordinate oversight activities with DOE to keep the facility operating in compliance with its regulations. EPA also works with the Department of Transportation (DOT) on initiatives to promote the use of non-nuclear density gauges for highway paving. EPA also is working with tribes to locate and clean up

²⁶ For more information, see: www.epa.gov/greenchill

²⁷ For more information, see: www.epa.gov/ozone/partnerships/rad

radioactive wastes produced from uranium mining that contaminate tribal water resources with radionuclides and heavy metals, while identifying and providing new sources of clean drinking water for these at-risk communities. EPA also works with NRC and DOE on the development of state-of-the-art tracking systems for radioactive sources in U.S. commerce and the prevention of radioactive contaminated metals and products from entering the United States.

For emergency preparedness purposes, EPA coordinates closely with other federal agencies through the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee and other coordinating bodies. EPA participates in planning and implementing table-top and field exercises including radiological anti-terrorism activities, with the NRC, DOE, Department of Defense (DOD), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and DHS.

EPA works closely with other federal agencies when developing radiation policy guidance under its Federal Guidance authority. This authority was transferred to EPA from the Federal Radiation Council in 1970 and tasks the Administrator with making radiation protection recommendations to the President. When signed by the President, Federal Guidance recommendations are addressed to all Federal agencies and are published in the *Federal Register*. Risk managers at all levels of government use this information to assess health risks from radiation exposure and to determine appropriate levels for clean-up of radioactively contaminated sites. EPA's radiation science is widely relied on and is the objective foundation for EPA, other federal agencies and states to develop radiation risk management policy, standards and guidance.

EPA is a charter member and co-chairs the Interagency Steering Committee on Radiation Standards (ISCORS). ISCORS was created at the direction of Congress. Through quarterly meetings and the activities of its six subcommittees, member agencies are kept informed of cross-cutting issues related to radiation protection, radioactive waste management, and emergency preparedness and response. ISCORS also helps coordinate a U.S. response to radiation-related issues internationally, such as the recent proposed revision of the Basic Safety Standards by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Promoting international assistance, EPA serves as an expert member of the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Environmental Modeling for Radiation Safety, Naturally-Occurring Radioactive Materials Working Group. Additionally, EPA remains an active contributor to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA). EPA serves on both the NEA Radioactive Waste Management Committee (RWMC) and the Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health (CRPPH). Through the RWMC, EPA is able to exchange information with other NEA member countries on the management and disposal of high-level and transuranic waste. Through participation on the CRPPH and its working groups, EPA has been successful in bringing a U.S. perspective to international radiation protection policy.

Goal 2- Protecting America's Waters

Objective: Protect Human Health

Collaboration with Public and Private Partners on Critical Water Infrastructure Protection

EPA coordinates with other federal agencies, primarily Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Department of Defense (DoD), on biological, chemical, and radiological contaminants of high concern, and how to detect and respond to their presence in drinking water and wastewater systems. A close linkage with the FBI and the Intelligence Analysis Directorate in DHS, particularly with respect to ensuring the timely dissemination of threat information through existing communication networks, will be continued. The Agency is strengthening its working relationships with the Water Research Foundation, the Water Environment Research Federation and other research institutions to increase our knowledge on technologies to detect contaminants, monitoring protocols and techniques, and treatment effectiveness.

In 2012, EPA will continue to work with the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to refine coordination processes among federal partners engaged in providing emergency response support to the water sector. These efforts will include refining existing standard operating procedures, participating in cross-agency training opportunities, and planning multi-stakeholder water sector emergency response exercises. A significant effort of 2012 will be determining how USACE and EPA are to clarify their roles and responsibilities under the new National Disaster Recovery Framework.

Geologic Sequestration

EPA coordinates with federal agencies to plan and obtain research-related data, to coordinate regulatory programs, and to coordinate implementation of regulations to protect underground sources of drinking water during geologic sequestration (GS) activities. EPA works with the Department of Energy (DOE) to plan research on monitoring, modeling, verification, public participation, and other topics related to DOE-sponsored GS partnership programs. EPA also coordinates with U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Department of Interior (DOI), and Department of Transportation (DOT) to ensure that Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations for GS sites are appropriately coordinated with efforts to deploy projects, map geologic sequestration capacity, provide tax incentives for CO₂ sequestration, and manage the movement of CO₂ from capture facilities to GS sites.

Collaboration with U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

EPA and USGS have established an IA to coordinate activities and information exchange in the areas of unregulated contaminants occurrence, the environmental relationships affecting contaminant occurrence, protection area delineation methodology, and analytical methods. This collaborative effort has improved the quality of information to support risk management decision-making at all levels of government, generated valuable new data, and eliminated potential redundancies.

Tribal Access Coordination

In 2003, EPA and its federal partners in the Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Department of Health

and Human Services (HHS), and DOI set a very ambitious goal to reduce the number of homes without access to safe drinking water. This goal remains ambitious due to the logistical challenges, capital and operation, and maintenance costs involved in providing access. EPA is working with its federal partners to coordinate spending and address some of the challenges to access on tribal lands, and expects to make measureable progress on the access issue.

Source Water Protection

EPA is coordinating with USDA and USGS as part of a 3-organization collaborative to support state and local implementation of source water protection actions. In addition, EPA works with USGS on coordinating mapping of source water areas on a national scale with the National Hydrography Database, as well as working with the USDA and the Department of Education

Data Availability, Outreach and Technical Assistance

EPA coordinates with USGS, USDA (Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES), Rural Utilities Service, CDC, DOT, DoD, DOE, DOI (National Park Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Land Management, and Reclamation), HHS (Indian Health Service) and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

Collaboration with Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

CDC is building state capacity by directly assisting state health departments to develop skills and tools to improve waterborne disease investigation and prevention. EPA is assisting CDC by providing technical input regarding drinking water issues. The two

agencies also are investigating the health risks associated with contaminant problems in drinking water distribution systems. EPA and CDC regularly share expertise and information on drinking water related health effects, risk factors, and research.

Collaboration with Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

In 2004, EPA and FDA issued a joint consumer advisory about mercury in fish and shellfish. The advice is for women who might become pregnant; women who are pregnant; nursing mothers; and young children. The single uniform advisory covers commercially caught fish, as well as subsistence and recreationally caught fish. EPA works closely with FDA to distribute the advisory to the public. Additional information can be found on EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/fish/advice/factsheet.html>.

Beach Monitoring and Public Notification

The BEACH Act requires that all federal agencies with jurisdiction over coastal and Great Lakes recreation waters adjacent to beaches used by the public implement beach monitoring and public notification programs. These programs must be consistent with guidance published by EPA: "National Beach Guidance and Required Performance Criteria for Grants." EPA will continue to work with the USGS and other federal agencies to ensure that their beach water quality monitoring and notification programs are technically sound and consistent with program performance criteria published by EPA.

Research

While EPA is the federal agency mandated to ensure safe drinking water, other federal and non-federal entities are conducting research that complements EPA's research priority contaminants in drinking water. For example, the CDC and NIEHS conduct health effects and exposure research. FDA also performs research on children's risks.

Many of these research activities are being conducted in collaboration with EPA scientists. The private sector, particularly the water treatment industry, is conducting research in such areas as analytical methods, treatment technologies, and the development and maintenance of water resources. Cooperative research efforts have been ongoing with the American Water Works Association Research Foundation and other stakeholders to coordinate drinking water research. EPA also is working with USGS to evaluate performance of newly developed methods for measuring microbes in potential drinking water sources.

EPA has developed joint research initiatives with NOAA and USGS for linking monitoring data and field study information with available toxicity data and assessment models for developing sediment criteria.

Objective: Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

Watersheds

Protecting and restoring watersheds will depend largely on the direct involvement of many federal agencies and state, tribal and local governments who manage the multitude of programs necessary to address water quality on a watershed basis. Federal agency involvement will include USDA (NRCS, Forest Service, and Agriculture

Research Service), DOI (Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Office of Surface Mining, USGS, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, NOAA, DOT, and DoD (Navy and USACE). At the state level, agencies involved in watershed management typically include departments of natural resources or the environment, public health agencies, and forestry and recreation agencies. Locally, numerous agencies are involved, including regional planning entities such as councils of governments, as well as local departments of environment, health and recreation who frequently have strong interests in watershed projects.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program (NPDES)

Since inception of the NPDES program under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), EPA and the authorized states have developed expanded relationships with various federal agencies to implement pollution controls for point sources. EPA works closely with USFWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service on consultation for protection of endangered species through a Memorandum of Agreement. EPA works with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on National Historic Preservation Act implementation. EPA and the states rely on monitoring data from USGS to help confirm pollution control decisions. The Agency also works closely with the Small Business Administration and the Office of Management and Budget to ensure that regulatory programs are fair and reasonable. The Agency coordinates with NOAA on efforts to ensure that NPDES programs support coastal and national estuary efforts; and with the DOI on mining issues.

Joint Strategy for Animal Feeding Operations

The Agency is working closely with USDA to implement the Unified National Strategy for Animal Feeding Operations (AFO Strategy) finalized on March 9, 1999. The Strategy sets forth a framework of actions that USDA and EPA will take to minimize water quality and public health impacts from improperly managed animal wastes in a manner designed to preserve and enhance the long-term sustainability of livestock production. EPA's recent revisions to the Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) Regulations (effluent guidelines and NPDES permit regulations) will be a key element of EPA and USDA's plan to address water pollution from CAFOs. EPA and USDA senior management meet routinely to ensure effective coordination across the two agencies.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

EPA's SRF program, HUD's Community Development Block Grant program, and USDA's Rural Development foster collaboration on jointly funded infrastructure projects through: (1) coordination of the funding cycles of the three federal agencies; (2) consolidation of plans of action (operating plans, intended use plans, strategic plans, etc.); and (3) preparation of one environmental review document, when possible, to satisfy the requirements of all participating federal agencies. A coordination group at the federal level has been formed to further these efforts and maintain lines of communication. In many states, coordination committees have been established with representatives from the three programs.

In implementation of the Indian set-aside grant program under Title VI of the CWA, EPA works closely with the Indian Health Service to administer grant funds to the various Indian tribes, including determination of the priority ranking system for the various wastewater needs in Indian Country. EPA and USDA Rural Development partner to provide coordinated financial and technical assistance to tribes.

Monitoring and Assessment of Nation's Waters

EPA works with federal, state and tribal partners to strengthen water monitoring programs to support a range of management needs and to develop tools to improve how we manage and share water data and report environmental results. EPA's Monitoring and Assessment Partnership is a forum for EPA, states, tribes and interstate organizations to collaborate on key program directions for assessing the condition of the nation's waters in a nationally consistent and representative manner. EPA is co-chair, along with USGS, of the National Water Quality Monitoring Council (NWQMC), a national forum for scientific discussion of strategies and technologies to improve water quality monitoring and data sharing. The council membership includes other federal agencies, state and tribal agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector.

Federal Agency Partnerships on Impaired Waters Restoration Planning

The Federal Government owns about 29.6 percent of the land in the United States and administers over 90% of these public lands through four agencies: Forest Service, USFWS, National Park Service and BLM. In managing these extensive public lands, federal agencies have a substantial influence on the protection and restoration of many

waters of the U.S. Land management agencies' focus on water issues has increased significantly, with the Forest Service, USFWS, and BLM all initiating new water quality and watershed protection efforts. EPA has been conducting joint national assessments with these agencies to enhance watershed protection and quantify restoration needs on federal lands. National assessments of USFWS and Forest Service properties have already documented the extent and type of impaired waters on these agencies' lands, developed GIS databases, reported national summary statistics, and developed interactive reference products (on any scale, local to national), accessible to staff throughout the agencies. Similar joint assessments are planned with the other major federal land management agencies. These assessments have already influenced the agencies in positive ways. The Forest Service and the USFWS have performance measures that involve impaired waters, now coordinated with the same EPA baseline. The Forest Service used their national assessment data to institute improvements in a national monitoring and best management practices training program. Also, under an MOA between EPA and Forest Service, numerous aquatic restoration projects have been jointly funded and carried out. The USFWS is using their national assessment data to develop a \$10M – 20M out-year budget initiative concerning water conservation, quality, and quantity monitoring and management in the National Wildlife Refuge System, and also using the assessment in National Fish Hatcheries System planning. Further, EPA assessments and datasets made significant contributions to the government-wide National Fish Habitat Action Plan (NFHAP) 2010 national assessment of fish habitat condition.

Nonpoint Sources

EPA will continue to work closely with its federal partners to achieve our goals for reducing pollutant discharges from nonpoint sources, including reduction targets for sediments, nitrogen and phosphorous. Most significantly, EPA will continue to work with the USDA, which has a key role in reducing sediment loadings through its continued implementation of the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Conservation Reserve Program, and other conservation programs. USDA also plays a major role in reducing nutrient discharges through these same programs and through activities related to the AFO Strategy. EPA also will continue to work closely with the Forest Service and BLM especially on the vast public lands that comprise 29.6 percent of all land in the United States. EPA will work with these agencies, USGS, and the states to document improvements in land management and water quality.

EPA also will work with other federal agencies to advance a watershed approach to federal land and resource management to help ensure that federal land management agencies serve as a model for water quality stewardship in the prevention of water pollution and the restoration of degraded water resources. Implementation of a watershed approach will require coordination among federal agencies at a watershed scale and collaboration with states, tribes and other interested stakeholders.

Marine Pollution Prevention

EPA works closely with the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) on addressing ballast water discharges domestically, and with the

interagency work group and U.S. delegation to Marine Environmental Protection Committee (MEPC) on international treaties controlling discharges from vessels. EPA will continue to work closely with the USCG, Alaska and the Cruise Lines International Association regarding regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to managing wastewater discharges from cruise ships under Title XIV. Also, EPA will continue to work with the USCG in the development of best management practices and discharge standards under the Clean Boating Act. Additionally, EPA will work with the USCG as EPA considers whether to revise its vessel sewage standards.

Regarding dredged material management, EPA will continue to work closely with the USACE on standards for permit review, as well as site selection/designation and monitoring. EPA also will continue to participate in site visits and the review of clean-up plans for individual Navy and Maritime Administration vessel-to-reef projects.

EPA works closely with a number of other federal agencies to prepare reports as well as review reports to Congress from other agencies. More specifically, EPA works with other members of the Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee (IMDCC) to implement an action plan for assessing and reducing marine debris in response to the 2008 IMDCC Report to Congress. EPA also will continue to participate on an interagency working group tasked to review and make recommendations in a report to Congress on best management practices for the storage and disposal of obsolete vessels owned or operated by the Federal Government.

EPA also participates on the Committee on Marine Transportation Systems regarding

environmental issues such as dredging and ship channel configuration, as well as reducing pollutant sources during operations and cargo handling.

The Agency works with the Department of State, NOAA, USCG, Navy, and other federal agencies in developing the technical basis and policy decisions with respect to international treaties concerning marine antifouling systems, invasive species, operational discharges from vessels, and disposal of waste at sea. EPA also works with federal agencies in addressing land-based sources of marine pollution in the Gulf of Mexico and wider Caribbean Basin.

EPA chairs the intergovernmental Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force (Gulf Hypoxia Task Force) and is responsible for overseeing implementation of the 2008 Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan. Also, EPA is a member of the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR) which coordinates the research activities among federal agencies to assess the impacts of nutrients and hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico.

National Estuary Program

The National Estuary Program (NEP) is comprised of 28 non-profit entities with multiple and diverse partners that implement a long-term comprehensive conservation management plan unique to their estuarine watershed. The plans list priority actions that NEP will take to address the estuary's priority problems. They also identify the role that partners will play to implement each priority action. Effective implementation of the management plans depends to a great extent on the long-term commitment, collaboration, and involvement of federal and state agency partners. Federal partners that are typically

engaged in management plan implementation include EPA's Office of Water; NOAA's National Estuarine Research Reserves, Sea Grant, and Habitat Protection and Restoration Programs; the USFWS's Coastal Program; and the USDA's NRCS and Forest Service. Other NEP partners include state natural resource agencies; municipal government planning agencies and water utilities; regional planning agencies; universities; industry; non-governmental organizations, and community members.

Under a Memorandum of Agreement between EPA and NOAA, EPA and NOAA are collaborating to enhance coastal managers' capacity to adapt to climate change and to become more resilient. Collaborative efforts include designing and presenting workshops on how to develop local climate adaptation strategies; providing information to coastal managers like the National Estuary Program Directors and local planners on incorporating climate change into local decision making about ecosystem restoration; identifying climate change indicators in order to monitor and assess trends in local water quality and living resource conditions; and enhancing local land trusts' capacity to integrate climate adaptation strategies into their land conservation planning.

National Ocean Policy

EPA will support implementation of the Executive Order that establishes the Nation's first comprehensive national policy for stewardship of the ocean, U.S. coasts and the Great Lakes. The Executive Order strengthens ocean governance and coordination, establishes guiding principles for ocean management, and adopts a flexible framework for effective coastal and marine spatial planning.

Wetlands

EPA, USFWS, USACE, NOAA, USGS, USDA, and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) currently coordinate on a range of wetlands activities. These activities include: studying and reporting on wetlands trends in the U.S., diagnosing causes of coastal wetland loss, updating and standardizing the digital map of the nation's wetlands, statistically surveying the condition of the Nation's wetlands, and developing methods for better protecting wetland function. Coastal wetlands remain a focus area of current interagency wetlands collaboration. The agencies meet monthly and are conducting a series of coastal wetlands reviews to identify causes and prospective tools and approaches to address the 59,000-acre-per-year loss USFWS and NOAA documented in a 2008 report. Additionally, EPA and the USACE work very closely together in implementing the wetlands regulatory program under CWA Section 404. Under the regulatory program, the agencies coordinate closely on overall implementation of the permitting decisions made annually under Section 404 of the CWA, through the headquarters offices as well as the ten EPA Regional Offices and 38 USACE District Offices. The agencies also coordinate closely on policy development and litigation. EPA and USACE are committed to achieving the goal of no net loss of wetlands under the CWA Section 404 program.

Great Lakes

EPA is leading the member federal agencies of the Interagency Task Force²⁸ in the

²⁸ The Interagency Task Force includes eleven agency and cabinet organizations: EPA; Department of State, DOI, USDA, Department of Commerce, HUD, DOT, DHS, Army, Council on Environmental Quality, and HHS.

implementation of a new Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. Following announcement of the Initiative in 2009, EPA led development of a FY 2010 – FY 2014 Action Plan (Action Plan) targeting the most significant environmental problems of the Great Lakes ecosystem. EPA and the other members of the Interagency Task Force enter into interagency agreements to fund activities intended to achieve the goals, objectives, and targets of the Action Plan. This effort builds upon previous coordination and collaboration by the Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) pursuant to the mandate in Section 118 of the CWA to “coordinate action of the Agency with the actions of other Federal agencies and state and local authorities...” pursuant to which GLNPO was already engaged in extensive coordination efforts with state, tribal, and other federal agencies, as well as with our counterparts in Canada pursuant to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA). The Federal Interagency Task Force, created by EO 13340, is charged with increasing and improving collaboration and integration among federal programs involved in Great Lakes environmental activities. The Great Lakes Interagency Task Force coordinates restoration of the Great Lakes, focusing on outcomes, such as cleaner water and sustainable fisheries, and targeting measurable results. Coordination by GLNPO supports the GLWQA and other efforts to improve the Great Lakes and is leading to implementation of priority actions for Great Lakes restoration by the federal agencies and their partners. Coordinative activities to implement the Initiative include:

- extensive coordination among state, federal, and provincial partners, both in terms of implementing the monitoring program, and in utilizing

- results from the monitoring to manage environmental programs;
- sediments program work with the states and the USACE regarding dredging issues;
- implementation of the Binational Toxics Strategy via extensive coordination with Great Lakes states;
- efforts to protect and restore the Great Lakes from invasive species, habitat protection and restoration with states, tribes, USFWS, and NRCS; and
- coordination with these partners regarding development and implementation of Lakewide Management Plans for each of the Great Lakes and for Remedial Action Plans for the 30 remaining U.S./binational Areas of Concern.

Chesapeake Bay

The Chesapeake Bay Program is a partnership of several federal agencies, states, local governments, nongovernmental organizations, academic institutions, and other interested stakeholders. Only through the coordinated efforts of all of these entities will the preservation and restoration of the Chesapeake Bay be achieved. Recognizing this need for coordination, office directors from the federal agencies that form the Chesapeake Bay Program meet on a regular basis. This group includes representatives of:

- Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Department of the Interior, National Park Service
- Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey

- Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service
- Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Department of Agriculture, Farm Services Agency
- Department of Agriculture, Office of Environmental Markets
- Department of Defense, U.S. Navy
- Department of Defense, U.S. Army
- Department of Defense, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Coast Guard
- Other agencies as deemed appropriate

EPA also is the lead agency representing the Federal Government on the Chesapeake Executive Council, which oversees the policy direction of the Chesapeake Bay Program. In addition to the EPA Administrator, the Chesapeake Executive Council consists of the governors of the Bay states, the mayor of the District of Columbia, the chair of the Chesapeake Bay Commission, and the Secretary of Agriculture.

President Obama's May 2009 Executive Order (EO) on Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration has brought the federal agencies interested in the Bay and its watershed to a new level of interagency coordination and cooperation. The EO established the Federal Leadership Committee (FLC) for the Chesapeake Bay, which is chaired by EPA and includes USDA, Department of Commerce, DoD, DHS, DOI, and DOT. FLC members are Secretary and Administrator level executives. FLC members are represented in more regular meetings of the Federal

Leadership Committee Designees, which includes Assistant Secretary and Assistant Administrator level executives. Daily development of deliverables under the EO is conducted by the Federal Office Directors' group. Working together, the FLC agencies released a coordinated implementation strategy on May 12, 2010. These agencies also are coordinating on the development of an annual action plan and annual progress report that are required by the EO.

Many of the efforts resulting from the EO and described in the implementation strategy will necessitate and foster increased and improved federal coordination. Revitalized efforts to improve and account for agricultural best management practices depend upon cooperation between EPA, USDA, USGS, and others. EPA is participating on the interagency Environmental Markets Team that is assisting in the development of a market-based approach under the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load. EPA, DOI, and NOAA will expand the understanding of the toxic contaminant problem in the Bay and its watershed and develop contaminant reduction outcomes and strategies. EPA, DOT, and HUD will provide technical assistance to communities that undertake development of integrated transportation, housing, and water infrastructure plans. The EO strategy includes many other examples of how federal agencies are coordinating their efforts to protect and restore the Chesapeake Bay and its watershed.

Gulf of Mexico

Key to the continued progress of the Gulf of Mexico Program is a broad multi-organizational Gulf states-led partnership comprised of regional; business and industry; agriculture; state and local governments; citizens; environmental and

fishery interests; and, numerous federal departments and agencies. Thirteen federal agencies formed a Gulf of Mexico Regional Partnership under the leadership of EPA, NOAA, and DOI to provide support to the Gulf of Mexico Alliance, a partnership of the five Gulf states. This federal workgroup includes:

- Council on Environmental Quality
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- National Science Foundation
- Army Corps of Engineers
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce, NOAA
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Interior
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation

Through a collaborative approach and integration of federal efforts, the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Governors' Action Plan II (2009-2014) has identified specific actions needed to improve the health of the Gulf coastal region and addressed priority issues facing the Gulf with scientific and technical experts and resource managers to leverage the resources needed to support state and community actions.

Research

The Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, and Sustainability (CENRS) is coordinating the research efforts among federal agencies to assess the impacts of nutrients and hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico.

Urban wet weather flow research is being coordinated with other organizations such as the Water Environment Research

Foundation's Wet Weather Advisory Panel, the ASCE Urban Water Resources Research Council, the COE, and USGS. Research on the characterization and management of pollutants from agricultural operations (e.g., CAFOs) is being coordinated with USDA through workshops and other discussions.

EPA is pursuing collaborative research projects with the USGS to utilize water quality data from urban areas obtained through the USGS National Ambient Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program, showing levels of pesticides that are even higher than in many agricultural area streams. These data have potential uses for identifying sources of urban pesticides, and EPA will evaluate how the USGS data could be integrated into the Geographic Information System (GIS) database system.

EPA also is working to collaborate with the American Water Works Association Research Foundation, the Global Water Research Coalition, the National Research Council, Institute for Research in Construction, the American Society for Civil Engineers and several university research organizations including Penn State University, the University of Houston, Louisiana Tech University, and the Polytechnic University of New York, on water infrastructure research.

EPA will continue work under the MOA with the USCG and the State of Massachusetts on ballast water treatment technologies and mercury continuous emission monitors. The agency also coordinates technology verifications with NOAA (multiparameter water quality probes); DOE (mercury continuous emission monitors); DoD (explosives monitors, PCB detectors, dust suppressants); USDA (ambient ammonia monitors); Alaska and Pennsylvania (arsenic removal); Georgia,

Kentucky, and Michigan (storm water treatment); and Colorado and New York (waste-to-energy technologies).

Community Water Priorities/Urban Waters

In response to early stakeholder feedback, EPA has been working with senior executives from eleven federal agencies to form an Urban Waters Federal Partnership, with support from the White House Domestic Policy Council (DPC). Agencies include:

- Department of Interior
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- Department of Commerce – Economic Development Administration
- Army Corps of Engineers
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of Health and Human Services – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Department of Health and Human Services – National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
- Corporation for National and Community Service

This partnership seeks to help communities – especially underserved communities – transform overlooked urban waters into treasured centerpieces and drivers of urban revival. The partnerships will advance urban waters goals of: empowering and supporting communities in revitalizing their urban waters and the surrounding land; helping communities establish and maintain safe and equitable public access to their urban waterways; and linking urban water restoration to other community priorities

such as employment, education, economic revitalization, housing, transportation, health, safety and quality of life. To meet these goals, the partnership will leverage member agencies' authorities, resources, expertise and local support. This federal partnership will advance an action agenda including the selection of Urban Waters Federal Partnership Pilots for place-based projects, the identification of policy actions needed to integrate federal support to communities and to remove barriers to local and community action, and other actions such as sharing information and providing information on urban waters to communities in the nation.

Goal 3-Cleaning Up Our Communities

Objective: Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

Brownfields

EPA continues to lead the Brownfields Federal Partnership. The Partnership includes more than 20 federal agencies dedicated to the cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields properties. Partner agencies work together to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and redevelop brownfields. The Brownfields Federal Partnership's on-going efforts include promoting the Portfields and Mine-Scarred Lands projects and looking for additional opportunities to jointly promote community revitalization by participating in multi-agency collaborative projects, holding regular meetings with federal partners, and supporting regional efforts to coordinate federal revitalization support to state and local agencies.

Sustainable Communities

EPA will continue to work through the Partnership for Sustainable Communities

with HUD and DOT to help improve access to affordable housing, more transportation options, and lower transportation costs while protecting the environment in communities nationwide. This partnership is coordinating federal housing, transportation, water, and other infrastructure investments to protect the environment, promote equitable development, and help address the challenges of climate change. In addition, EPA will also continue work with FEMA to ensure long-term sustainability considerations are included in post-disaster planning efforts, and work with NOAA on encouraging sustainable development practice in coastal-communities. EPA co-sponsors the Governor's Institute on Community Design with the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA). This program works with governors and their cabinets on challenging issues related to improving environmental and public health outcomes of growth and development.

Environmental Justice

EPA will continue its work in partnership with other federal agencies to address the environmental and public health issues facing communities with environmental justice concerns. In 2012, the Agency will continue its efforts to work collaboratively and constructively with all levels of government, and throughout the public and private sectors. The issues range from lead exposure, asthma, safe drinking water and sanitation systems to hazardous waste clean-up, renewable energy/wind power development, and sustainable environmentally-sound economies. EPA and its federal partners are utilizing EPA's collaborative problem-solving model, based on the experiences of federal collaborative partnerships, to improve the federal government's effectiveness in addressing the environmental and public health concerns

facing communities. As the lead agency for environmental justice pursuant to Executive Order 12898, EPA shares its knowledge and experience and offers assistance to other federal agencies as they enhance their strategies to integrate environmental justice into their programs, policies and activities.

U.S.-Mexico Border

The Governments of Mexico and the United States agreed, in November 1993, to assist communities on both sides of the border in coordinating and carrying out environmental infrastructure projects. The agreement between Mexico and the United States furthers the goals of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation. To this purpose, the governments established two international institutions, the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) and the North American Development Bank (NADBank), which manages the Border Environment Infrastructure Fund (BEIF), to support the financing and construction of much needed environmental infrastructure.

The BECC, with headquarters in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, assists local communities and other sponsors in developing and implementing environmental infrastructure projects. The BECC also certifies projects as eligible for NADBank financing. The NADBank, with headquarters in San Antonio, Texas, is capitalized in equal shares by the United States and Mexico. NADBank provides new financing to supplement existing sources of funds and foster the expanded participation of private capital.

A significant number of residents along the U.S.-Mexico border area are without basic services such as potable water and

wastewater treatment and the problem has become progressively worse in the last few decades. Over the last several years, EPA has continued to work with the U.S. and Mexican Sections of the International Boundary and Water Commission and Mexico's national water commission, Comisión Nacional del Agua (CONAGUA), to further efforts to improve drinking water and wastewater services to communities within 100 km on the U.S. and 300 km on the Mexico side of the U.S.-Mexico border. The U.S.-Mexico Border 2012 Program represents a successful joint effort between the U.S. and Mexican governments in working with the 10 Border States and local communities to improve the region's environmental health, consistent with the principles of sustainable development. Over the last several years, EPA has continued to work with the U.S. and Mexican Sections of the International Boundary and Water Commission and Mexico's national water commission, Comisión Nacional del Agua (CONAGUA), to further efforts to improve drinking water and wastewater services to communities within 100 km on the U.S. and 300 km on the Mexico side of the U.S.-Mexico border.

Research

Research in ecosystems protection is coordinated government-wide through the Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, and Sustainability (CENRS). EPA actively participates in the CENRS and all work is fully consistent with, and complementary to, other Committee member activities. EPA scientists staff two CENRS Subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Ecological Systems (SES) and the Subcommittee on Water Availability and Quality (SWAQ). EPA has initiated discussions within the SES on the subject of ecosystem services, and potential ERP

collaborations are being explored with the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) and with USDA Forest Service. Within SWAQ, the ERP has contributed to an initiative for a comprehensive census of water availability and quality, including the use of Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program methods and ongoing surveys as data sources. In addition, EPA has taken a lead role with USGS in preparing a SWAQ document outlining new challenges for integrated management of water resources, including strategic needs for monitoring and modeling methods, and identifying water requirements needed to support the ecological integrity of aquatic ecosystems.

Consistent with the broad scope of the EPA's ecosystem research efforts, EPA has had complementary and joint programs with FS, USGS, USDA, NOAA, BLM, USFS, NGOs, and many others specifically to minimize duplication, maximize scope, and maintain a real time information flow. For example, all of these organizations work together to produce the National Land Cover Data used by all landscape ecologists nationally. Each contributes funding, services and research to this uniquely successful effort.

EPA expends substantial effort coordinating its research with other federal agencies, including work with DoD in its Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) and the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program, DOE and its Office of Health and Environmental Research. EPA also conducts collaborative laboratory research with DoD, DOE, DOI (particularly the USGS), and NASA to improve characterization and risk management options for dealing with subsurface contamination.

The Agency also is working with NIEHS, which manages a large basic research program focusing on Superfund issues, to advance fundamental Superfund research. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) also provides critical health-based information to assist EPA in making effective cleanup decisions. EPA works with these agencies on collaborative projects, information exchange, and identification of research issues and has a MOU with each agency. EPA, Army Corps of Engineers, and Navy recently signed a MOU to increase collaboration and coordination in contaminated sediments research. Additionally, the Interstate Technology Regulatory Council (ITRC) has proved an effective forum for coordinating federal and state activities and for defining continuing research needs through its teams on topics including permeable reactive barriers, radionuclides, and Brownfields. EPA has developed an MOU²⁹ with several other agencies [DOE, DoD, NRC, USGS, NOAA, and USDA] for multimedia modeling research and development.

Other research efforts involving coordination include the unique controlled-spill field research facility designed in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation. Geophysical research experiments and development of software for subsurface characterization and detection of contaminants are being conducted with the USGS and DOE's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

The Agency coordinates its research fellowship programs with other federal agencies and the nonprofit sector through

the National Academies' Fellowships Roundtable, which meets biannually.³⁰

EPA is coordinating with DoD's Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) in an ongoing partnership, especially in the areas of sustainability research and of incorporating materials lifecycle analysis into the manufacturing process for weapons and military equipment. EPA's People, Prosperity, and Planet (P3) student design competition for sustainability will partner with NASA, NSF, OFEE, USAID, USDA, CEQ, and OSTP.

Several Federal agencies sponsor research on variability and susceptibility in risks from exposure to environmental contaminants. EPA collaborates with a number of the Institutes within the NIH and CDC. For example, NIEHS conducts multi-disciplinary biomedical research programs, prevention and intervention efforts, and communication strategies. The NIEHS program includes an effort to study the effects of chemicals, including pesticides and other toxics, on children. EPA collaborates with NIEHS in supporting the Centers for Children's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention, which study whether and how environmental factors play a role in children's health and with the National Institute on Child Health and Human Development on the development and implementation of the National Children's Study.

Objective: Preserve Land

Pollution prevention activities entail coordination with other federal departments and agencies. EPA coordinates with the

²⁹ For more information please go to: Interagency Steering Committee on Multimedia Environmental Models MOU, <http://www.iscmem.org/Memorandum.htm>

³⁰ For more information, see <http://www7.nationalacademies.org/fellowships/roundtable.html>.

General Services Administration (GSA) on the use of safer products for indoor painting and cleaning, with the Department of Defense (DoD) on the use of safer paving materials for parking lots, and with the Defense Logistics Agency on safer solvents. The program also works with the National Institute of Standards and Technology and other groups to develop standards for Environmental Management Systems.

In addition to business, industry, and other non-governmental organizations, EPA works with federal, state, tribal, and local governments to encourage reduced generation and safe recycling of wastes. Partners in this effort include the Environmental Council of States and the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials.

The Federal Government is the single largest potential source for “green” procurement in the country, for office products as well as products for industrial use. EPA works with the Office of Federal Environmental Executive and other federal agencies and departments in advancing the purchase and use of recycled-content and other “green” products. In particular, the Agency is currently engaged with other organizations within the Executive Branch to foster compliance with Executive Order 13423, and in tracking and reporting purchases of products made with recycled contents, in promoting electronic stewardship and achieving waste reduction and recycling goals.

In addition, the Agency is currently engaged with the DoD, the Department of Education, the Department of Energy (DOE), the U.S. Postal Service, and other agencies to foster proper management of surplus electronics equipment, with a preference for reuse and recycling. With these agencies, and in cooperation with the electronics industry,

EPA and the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive launched the Federal Electronics Challenge which will lead to increased reuse and recycling of an array of computers and other electronics hardware used by civilian and military agencies.

Objective: Restore Land

Superfund Remedial Program

The Superfund Remedial program coordinates with several other federal agencies, such as ATSDR and NIEHS, in providing numerous Superfund related services in order to accomplish the program’s mission. In FY 2012, EPA will have active interagency agreements with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Department of the Interior (DOI).

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also substantially contributes to the cleanup of Superfund sites by providing technical support for the design and construction of many fund-financed remediation projects through site-specific interagency agreements. This federal partner has the technical design and construction expertise and contracting capability needed to assist EPA regions in implementing most of Superfund’s remedial action projects. This agency also provides technical on-site support to Regions in the enforcement oversight of numerous construction projects performed by private Potentially Responsible Parties.

Superfund Federal Facilities Program

The Superfund Federal Facilities Program coordinates with federal agencies, States, Tribes, state associations, and others to implement its statutory responsibilities to

ensure cleanup and property reuse. The Program provides technical and regulatory oversight at federal facilities to ensure human health and the environment are protected.

EPA has entered into Interagency Agreements (IAGs) with DOD, DOE, and other federal agencies to expedite the cleanup and transfer of federal properties. A Memorandum of Understanding has been negotiated with DOD to continue the Agency's oversight support through September 30, 2011 for the acceleration of cleanup and property transfer at specific Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) installations affected by the first four rounds of BRAC. In addition, EPA is currently in negotiations with DOD to extend BRAC oversight support through FY 2016. EPA has signed IAs with the DOE to expedite the cleanup and to support DOE's efforts of reducing the footprint at the Savannah River Site, Oak Ridge Reservation, Hanford, and the Idaho National Laboratory sites using DOE's ARRA funding. EPA also has signed an IA with DOE to provide funding for EPA Region 9 to conduct a radiological study to determine the radiological contamination in soil and groundwater at the Santa Susana site. EPA will continue to provide technical input regarding innovative and flexible regulatory approaches, streamlining of documentation, integration of projects, deletion of sites from the National Priorities List, field assessments, and development of management documents and processes.

Superfund Financial Responsibility Regulations

EPA currently is developing new regulations that, for the first time, will require facilities in the hardrock mining and mineral processing, chemical manufacturing, petroleum refining, and electric power

generation industry to provide appropriate financial responsibility demonstrations for damage to human health and the environment that may be the result of those manufacturing activities. This effort will require close coordination with the DOI (BLM) and USDA (Forest Service) related to mining/mineral processing activities on federal lands, and DoD and DOE regarding the other industrial facilities that will be potentially impacted.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The RCRA Permitting and Corrective Action Programs coordinate closely with other Federal agencies, primarily the DoD and DOE, which have many sites in the corrective action and permitting universe. Encouraging federal facilities to meet the RCRA Corrective Action and permitting program's goals remains a top priority.

RCRA Programs also coordinate with the Department of Commerce, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of State to ensure the safe movement of domestic and international shipments of hazardous waste.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

States and territories use the LUST Trust Fund in addition to other resources to administer their corrective action programs, oversee cleanups by responsible parties, undertake necessary enforcement actions, and pay for cleanups in cases where a responsible party cannot be found or is unwilling or unable to pay for a cleanup.

States are key to achieving the objectives and long-term strategic goals. Except in Indian Country where EPA directly funds oversight and clean-up activities, EPA relies on state agencies to implement the LUST

Program, including overseeing cleanups by responsible parties and responding to emergency LUST releases. LUST cooperative agreements awarded by EPA are directly given to the states to assist them in implementing their oversight and programmatic role.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

EPA plays a major role in reducing the risks that accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances and oil pose to human health and the environment. EPA implements the Emergency Preparedness program in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other federal agencies to deliver federal assistance to state, local, and tribal governments during natural disasters and other major environmental incidents. This requires continuous coordination with many federal, state and local agencies. The Agency participates with other federal agencies to develop national planning and implementation policies at the operational level.

The National Response Plan (NRP), under the direction of the DHS, provides for the delivery of federal assistance to states to help them deal with the consequences of terrorist events as well as natural and other significant disasters. EPA maintains the lead responsibility for the NRP's Emergency Support Function covering inland hazardous materials and petroleum releases and participates in the Federal Emergency Support Function Leaders Group which addresses NRP planning and implementation at the operational level.

EPA coordinates its preparedness activities with DHS, FEMA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other Federal agencies, states and local governments. EPA will

continue to clarify its roles and responsibilities to ensure that Agency security programs are consistent with the national homeland security strategy.

Superfund Enforcement (see Goal 5)

Oil Spills

Under the Oil Spill Program, EPA works with other federal agencies such as U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), NOAA, FEMA, DOI, DOT, DOE, and other federal agencies and states, as well as with local government authorities to develop Area Contingency Plans. The Department of Justice also provides assistance to agencies with judicial referrals when enforcement of violations becomes necessary. EPA will have an active interagency agreement with the USCG. EPA and the USCG work in coordination with other federal authorities to implement the National Preparedness for Response Program.

Objective: Strengthen Human Health and the Environment in Indian Country

EPA works under two important tribal infrastructure Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) amongst five federal agencies. EPA, the Department of the Interior, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development work as partners to improve infrastructure on tribal lands and currently focus efforts on providing access to safe drinking water and basic wastewater facilities to tribes.

The first, or umbrella MOU, promotes coordination between federal tribal infrastructure programs, including financial

services, while allowing federal programs to retain their unique advantages. It is fully expected that the efficiencies and partnerships resulting from this collaboration will directly assist tribes with their infrastructure needs. Under the umbrella MOU, for the first time, five federal departments joined together and agreed to work across traditional program boundaries on tribal infrastructure issues. The second MOU, addressing a specific infrastructure issue, was created under the umbrella authority and addresses the issue of access to safe drinking water and wastewater facilities on tribal lands. Currently, the five federal agencies are working together to develop solutions for specific geographic areas of concern (Alaska, Southwest), engaging in coordination of ARRA funding, and promoting cross-agency efficiency. These activities are completed in coordination with federally recognized tribes.

For more information, please see the web link:

<http://www.epa.gov/tribalportal/mous.htm>.

Additionally, EPA is continuing to work closely with other federal agencies as well as the Domestic Policy Council to implement President Obama's directive regarding the tribal consultation process. The President's November 5th, 2009 Memorandum directs each executive department to develop a detailed plan to implement Executive Order (EO) 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian tribal Governments," issued by President Clinton in 2000. Under EO 13175, "all departments and agencies are charged with engaging in regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of federal policies that have tribal implications, and are responsible for strengthening the

government-to-government relationship between the United States and Indian tribes."

On June 9, 2010, EPA released the Proposed EPA Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes. EPA welcomes and continues to respond to comments from tribes on the proposed policy and plans to release a final policy after publication and comment.

Goal 4 – Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution

Objective: Chemical and Pesticide Risks

Coordination with state lead agencies and with the USDA provides added impetus to the implementation of the Certification and Training program. States also provide essential activities in developing and implementing the Endangered Species and Worker Protection programs and are involved in numerous special projects and investigations, including emergency response efforts. The Regions provide technical guidance and assistance to the states and tribes in the implementation of all pesticide program activities.

EPA uses a range of outreach and coordination approaches for pesticide users, agencies implementing various pesticide programs and projects, and the general public. Outreach and coordination activities are essential to effective implementation of regulatory decisions. In addition, coordination activities protect workers and endangered species, provide training for pesticide applicators, promote integrated pest management and environmental stewardship, and support for compliance through EPA's Regional programs and those of the states and tribes.

In addition to the training that EPA provides to farm workers and restricted use pesticide applicators, EPA works with the State Cooperative Extension Services designing and providing specialized training for various groups. Such training includes instructing private applicators on the proper use of personal protective equipment and application equipment calibration, handling spill and injury situations, farm family safety, preventing pesticide spray drift, and pesticide and container disposal. Other specialized training is provided to public works employees on grounds maintenance, to pesticide control operators on proper insect identification, and on weed control for agribusiness.

EPA coordinates with and uses information from a variety of federal, state and international organizations and agencies in our efforts to protect the safety of America's health and environment from hazardous or higher risk pesticides. In May 1991, the USDA implemented the Pesticide Data Program (PDP) to collect objective and statistically reliable data on pesticide residues on food commodities. This action was in response to public concern about the effects of pesticides on human health and environmental quality. EPA uses PDP data to improve dietary risk assessment to support the registration of pesticides for minor crop uses.

PDP is critical to implementing the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA). The system provides improved data collection of pesticide residues, standardized analytical and reporting methods, and sampling of foods most likely consumed by infants and children. PDP sampling, residue, testing and data reporting are coordinated by the Agricultural Marketing Service using cooperative agreements with ten participating states representing all regions

of the country. PDP serves as a showcase for federal-state cooperation on pesticide and food safety issues.

FQPA requires EPA to consult with other government agencies on major decisions. EPA, USDA and FDA work closely together using both a MOU and working committees to deal with a variety of issues that affect the involved agencies' missions. For example, agencies work together on residue testing programs and on enforcement actions that involve pesticide residues on food, and agencies coordinate review of antimicrobial pesticides. The Agency coordinates with USDA/ARS in promotion and communication of resistance management strategies. Additionally, EPA actively participates in the Federal Interagency Committee on Invasive Animals and Pathogens (ITAP) which includes members from USDA, DOL, DoD, DHS and CDC to coordinate planning and technical advice among federal entities involved in invasive species research, control and management.

While EPA is responsible for making registration and tolerance decisions, the Agency relies on others to carry out some of the enforcement activities. Registration-related requirements under FIFRA are enforced by the states. The HSS/FDA enforces tolerances for most foods and the USDA/Food Safety and Inspection Service enforces tolerances for meat, poultry and some egg products.

EPA's objective is to promote improved health and environmental protection. The success of this objective is dependent on successful coordination not only with other countries, but also with various international organizations such as the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC), OECD,

the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the CODEX Alimentarius Commission. NAFTA and cooperation with Canada and Mexico play an integral part in the harmonization of data requirements.

EPA collaborates with the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), the CODEX Alimentarius Commission, the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and NAFTA Commission. These activities serve to coordinate policies, harmonize guidelines, share information, correct deficiencies, build other nations' capacity to reduce risk, develop strategies to deal with potentially harmful pesticides and develop greater confidence in the safety of the food supply.

The nexus of environmental protection and international trade is a priority for EPA engagement. EPA has played a key role in ensuring trade-related activities sustain environmental protection since the 1972 Trade Act mandated inter-agency consultation by the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) on trade policy issues. EPA is a member of the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) and the Trade Policy Review Group (TPRG), interagency mechanisms that are organized and coordinated by USTR to provide advice, guidance and clearance to the USTR in the development of U.S. international trade and investment policy.

To effectively participate in the international agreements on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), heavy metals, EPA must continue to coordinate with other federal agencies and external stakeholders, such as Congressional staff, industry, and environmental groups. Similarly, the Agency typically coordinates with FDA's National Toxicology Program,

the CDC/ATSDR, NIEHS and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) on matters relating to OECD test guideline harmonization.

EPA also works closely with the Department of State in leading the technical and policy engagement for the United States Government at international negotiations on global mercury. EPA provided the impetus for UNEP's Global Mercury Program, and the agency continues to work with developing countries and with other developed countries in the context of that program. In addition to the Department of State, EPA collaborates closely with several federal agencies including DOE and USGS; and has developed a strong network of domestic private sector and non-governmental partners interested in working on this issue. Building on EPA's coordination and planning with UNEP, the Agency is working closely with all federal partners in preparation for Rio 2010, which is a follow up to the Earth Summit that took place in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

EPA is a leader in global discussions on mercury and was instrumental in the launch of UNEP's Global Mercury Program, and the agency will continue to work with developing countries and with other developed countries in the context of that program. In addition, we have developed a strong network of domestic partners interested in working on this issue, including the DOE and the USGS.

One of the Agency's most valuable partners on pesticide issues is the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC), which brings together a broad cross-section of knowledgeable individuals from organizations representing divergent views to discuss pesticide regulatory, policy and implementation issues. The PPDC consists

of members from industry/trade associations, pesticide user and commodity groups, consumer and environmental/public interest groups and others.

The PPDC provides a structured environment for meaningful information exchanges and consensus building discussions, keeping the public involved in decisions that affect them. Dialogue with outside groups is essential if the Agency is to remain responsive to the needs of the affected public, growers, and industry organizations.

EPA relies on data from HHS to help assess the risk of pesticides to children. Other collaborative efforts that go beyond our reliance on the data they collect include developing and validating methods to analyze domestic and imported food samples for organophosphates, carcinogens, neurotoxins and other chemicals of concern. These joint efforts protect Americans from unhealthful pesticide residue levels.

EPA's chemical testing data provides information for the OSHA worker protection programs, NIOSH for research, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) for informing consumers about products through labeling. EPA frequently consults with these Agencies on project design, progress and the results of chemical testing projects.

The success of EPA's lead program is due in part to effective coordination with other federal agencies, states and Indian Tribes through the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children. EPA will continue to coordinate with HUD to clarify how new rules may affect existing EPA and HUD regulatory programs, and with the FHWA and OSHA on worker protection issues.

EPA will continue to work closely with state and federally recognized Tribes to ensure that authorized state and tribal programs continue to comply with requirements established under TSCA, that the ongoing federal accreditation certification and training program for lead professionals is administered effectively, and states and tribes adopt the Renovation and Remodeling and the Buildings and Structures Rules when these rules become effective.

EPA has a MOU with HUD on coordination of efforts on lead-based paint issues. As a result of the MOU, EPA and HUD have co-chaired the President's Task Force since 1997. There are fourteen other federal agencies including CDC and DoD on the Task Force. HUD and EPA also maintain the National Lead Information Center and share enforcement of the Disclosure Rule.

Mitigation of existing risk is a common interest for other federal agencies addressing issues of asbestos and PCBs. EPA will continue to coordinate interagency strategies for assessing and managing potential risks from asbestos and other fibers. Mercury storage and safe disposal also are important issues requiring coordination with the Department of Energy and DoD as they develop alternatives and explore better technologies for storing and disposing high risk chemicals.

Research

Through EPA's ToxCastTM research efforts, a multi-component effort launched in FY 2007, the Agency is obtaining high-throughput screening data on 320 chemicals of known toxicological profiles. More than 400 endpoints are being generated on each chemical through multiple research contracts and an Interagency Agreement with the National Institutes of Health Molecular

Libraries Initiative at the National Chemical Genomics Center.

EPA coordinates its nanotechnology research with other federal agencies through the National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI),³¹ which is managed under the Subcommittee on Nanoscale Science, Engineering and Technology (NSET) of the NSTC Committee on Technology (CoT). The Agency's Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, which awards research grants to universities and non-profit organizations, has issued its recent nanotechnology grants³² jointly with NIOSH, NIEHS, and NSF.

EPA coordinates its research on endocrine disruptors with other federal agencies through the interagency working group on endocrine disruptors under the auspices of the Toxics and Risk Subcommittee of the CENR. EPA coordinates its biotechnology research through the interagency biotechnology research working group and the agricultural biotechnology risk analysis working group of the Biotechnology Subcommittee of NSTC's Committee on Science.

EPA coordinates with ATSDR through a memo of understanding on the development of toxicological reviews and toxicology profiles, respectively. EPA also is coordinating improvements to the IRIS process through an ad hoc working group of federal partners (e.g., DOD, DOE, and NASA). The Agency collaborates with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) on very difficult and complex human health risk assessments through consultation or review.

Homeland Security research is conducted in collaboration with numerous agencies, leveraging funding across multiple programs and producing synergistic results. EPA's National Homeland Security Research Center (NHSRC) works closely with the DHS to assure that EPA's efforts are directly supportive of DHS priorities. EPA also is working with DHS to provide support and guidance to DHS in the startup of their University Centers of Excellence program. Recognizing that the DoD has significant expertise and facilities related to biological and chemical warfare agents, EPA works closely with the Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center (ECBC), the Technical Support Working Group, the Army Corps of Engineers, and other Department of Defense organizations to address areas of mutual interest and concern. In conducting biological agent research, EPA also is collaborating with CDC. EPA works with DOE to access and support research conducted by DOE's National Laboratories, as well as to obtain data related to radioactive materials.

In addition to these major collaborations, the NHSRC has relationships with numerous other Federal agencies, including the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy, FDA, USGS and NIST. Also, the NHSRC is working with state and local emergency response personnel to understand better their needs and build relationships, which will enable the quick deployment of NHSRC products. In the water infrastructure arena, the NHSRC is providing information to the Water Information Sharing Networks program. The NAS has also been engaged to provide advice on the long-term direction of the water research and technical support program.

³¹ For more information, see <<http://www.nano.gov>>.

³² For an example, see <http://es.epa.gov/ncer/rfa/2005/2005_star_nano.html>.

Objective: Promote Pollution Prevention

EPA is involved in a broad range of pollution prevention (P2) activities which can yield reductions in waste generation and energy consumption in the public and private sectors. For example, the Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and Innovation (EPP) initiative, which implements Executive Orders 12873 and 13101, promotes the use of cleaner products by federal agencies. This is aimed at stimulating demand for the development of such products by industry.

This effort includes a number of demonstration projects with other federal Departments and agencies, such as the National Park Service (NPS) (to use Green Purchasing as a tool to achieve the sustainability goals of the parks), the Department of Defense (DoD) (use of environmentally preferable construction materials), and Defense Logistics Agency (identification of environmental attributes for products in its purchasing system). The program also is working within EPA to “green” its own operations. The program also works with the Department of Commerce’s National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) to develop a life-cycle based decision support tool for purchasers.

Under the Suppliers’ Partnership for the Environment program and its umbrella program, the Green Suppliers’ Network (GSN), EPA’s P2 Program is working closely with NIST and its Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program to provide technical assistance to the process of “greening” industry supply chains. The EPA also is working with the Department of Energy’s (DOE) Industrial Technologies

Program to provide energy audits and technical assistance to these supply chains.

The Agency is required to review environmental impact statements and other major actions impacting the environment and public health proposed by all federal agencies, and make recommendations to the proposing federal agency on how to remedy/mitigate those impacts. Although EPA is required under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) to review and comment on proposed federal actions, neither the National Environmental Policy Act nor Section 309 CAA require a federal agency to modify its proposal to accommodate EPA’s concerns. EPA does have authority under these statutes to refer major disagreements with other federal agencies to the Council on Environmental Quality. Accordingly, many of the beneficial environmental changes or mitigation that EPA recommends must be negotiated with the other federal agency. The majority of the actions EPA reviews are proposed by the Forest Service, Department of Transportation (including the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Aviation Administration), USACE, DOI (including Bureau of Land Management, Minerals Management Service and National Parks Service), Department of Energy (including the Federal Regulatory Commission), and the Department of Defense.

Goal 5- Enforcing Environmental Laws

Objective: Address pollution problems through vigorous and targeted civil and criminal enforcement. Assure compliance with environmental laws.

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program coordinates closely with the Department of Justice (DOJ) on all civil

and criminal environmental enforcement matters. In addition, the program coordinates with other agencies on specific environmental issues as described herein.

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program coordinates with the Chemical Safety and Accident Investigation Board, OSHA, and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry in preventing and responding to accidental releases and endangerment situations, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) on tribal issues relative to compliance with environmental laws on tribal Lands, and with the Small Business Administration (SBA) on the implementation of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA). The program also shares information with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on cases which require defendants to pay civil penalties, thereby assisting the IRS in assuring compliance with tax laws. In addition, it collaborates with the SBA to maintain current environmental compliance information at Business.gov, a website initiated as an e-government initiative in 2004 to help small businesses comply with government regulations. The program also works with a variety of federal agencies including the Department of Labor (DOL) and the IRS to organize a Federal Compliance Assistance Roundtable to address cross cutting compliance assistance issues. Coordination also occurs with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on wetlands issues.

The United States Department of Agriculture/Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA/NRCS) has a major role in determining whether areas on agricultural lands meet the definition of wetlands for purposes of the Food Security Act. Civil Enforcement coordinates with USDA/NRCS

on these issues also. EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program also coordinates with USDA on regulation of animal feeding operations and on food safety issues arising from the misuse of pesticides, and shares joint jurisdiction with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) on pesticide labeling and advertising. Coordination also occurs with Customs and Border Protection on implementing the secure International Trade Data System across all federal agencies, and on pesticide imports. EPA and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) share jurisdiction over general-purpose disinfectants used on non-critical surfaces and some dental and medical equipment surfaces (e.g., wheelchairs). The Agency has entered into a MOU with Housing and Urban Development (HUD) concerning enforcement of the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) lead-based paint notification requirements.

The Criminal Enforcement Program coordinates with other federal law enforcement agencies (i.e., Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Customs, DOL, U.S. Treasury, United States Coast Guard (USCG), Department of the Interior (DOI) and DOJ) and with international, state and local law enforcement organizations in the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes. EPA also actively works with DOJ to establish task forces that bring together federal, state and local law enforcement organizations to address environmental crimes. In addition, the program has an Interagency Agreement with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to provide specialized criminal environmental training to federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, GA.

Under Executive Order 12088, EPA is directed to provide technical assistance to other federal agencies to help ensure their compliance with all environmental laws. The Federal Facility Enforcement Program coordinates with other federal agencies, states, local, and tribal governments to ensure compliance by federal agencies with all environmental laws. In FY 2012, EPA also will continue its efforts to support the **FedCenter**, the Federal Facilities Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Center (www.fedcenter.gov), which is now governed by a board of more than a dozen contributing federal agencies.

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program collaborates with the states and tribes. States perform the vast majority of inspections, direct compliance assistance, and enforcement actions. Most EPA statutes envision a partnership between EPA and the states under which EPA develops national standards and policies and the states implement the program under authority delegated by EPA. If a state does not seek approval of a program, EPA must implement that program in the state. Historically, the level of state approvals has increased as programs mature and state capacity expands, with many of the key environmental programs approaching approval in nearly all states. EPA will increase its effort to coordinate with states on training, compliance assistance, capacity building and enforcement. EPA will continue to enhance the network of state and tribal compliance assistance providers.

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program chairs the Interagency Environmental Leadership Workgroup established by Executive Order 13148. The Workgroup consists of over 100 representatives from most federal departments and agencies. Its mission is to

assist all federal agencies with meeting the mandates of the Executive Order, including implementation of environmental management systems and environmental compliance auditing programs, reducing both releases and uses of toxic chemicals, and compliance with pollution prevention and pollution reporting requirements. In FY 2012, the program also will work with its Regions, states and directly with a number of other federal agencies to improve Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Clean Water Act (CWA) and other statutory compliance at federal facilities, which array the full range of Agency tools to promote compliance in an effective, efficient manner.

EPA works directly with Canada and Mexico bilaterally and in the Trilateral Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC). EPA's border activities require close coordination with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the DOJ, and the States of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. EPA is the lead agency and coordinates U.S. participation in the CEC. EPA works with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Geological Survey on CEC projects to promote biodiversity cooperation, and with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative to reduce potential trade and environmental impacts such as invasive species.

Superfund Enforcement

As required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Executive Order 12580, the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program coordinates with other federal agencies in their use of CERCLA enforcement authority. This includes the coordinated use of CERCLA

enforcement authority at individual hazardous waste sites that are located on both nonfederal land (EPA jurisdiction) and federal lands (other agency jurisdiction). As required by E.O. 13016, the Agency also coordinates the use of CERCLA Section 106 administrative order authority by other Departments and agencies.

EPA also coordinates with the Departments of Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce to ensure that appropriate and timely notices required under CERCLA are sent to the Natural Resource Trustees. The Department of Justice also provides assistance to EPA with judicial referrals seeking recovery of response costs incurred by the U.S., injunctive relief to implement response actions, or enforcement of other CERCLA requirements.

Under EO 12580, the Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement program assists Federal agencies in complying with CERCLA. It ensures that 1) all federal facility sites on the National Priority List have interagency agreements, also known as Federal Facility Agreements or FFAs, which provide enforceable schedules for the progression of the entire cleanup; 2) these FFAs are monitored for compliance; 3) federal sites that are transferred to new owners are transferred in an environmentally responsible manner and 4) assists Federal facilities in complying with their cleanup responsibilities. It is this program's responsibility to ensure that federal agencies, by law, comply with Superfund cleanup obligations "in the same manner and to the same extent" as private entities. After years of service and operation, some federal facilities contain environmental contamination, such as hazardous wastes, unexploded ordnance, radioactive wastes or other toxic substances. To enable the cleanup and reuse of such sites, the Federal

Facilities Enforcement program coordinates creative solutions that protect both human health and the environment. These enforcement solutions help restore facilities so they can once again serve an important role in the economy and welfare of local communities and the country.

COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Enabling Support Programs

Office of the Administrator (OA)

The Office of the Administrator (OA) supports the leadership of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) programs and activities to protect human health and safeguard the air, water, and land upon which life depends. Several program responsibilities include policy, homeland security - including intelligence coordination - Congressional and intergovernmental relations, the Science Advisory Board, children's health, the small business program, and regulatory innovation.

EPA interacts with a number of federal agencies during its rulemaking activities. Per Executive Order 12866 – Regulatory Planning and Review, EPA submits “significant” regulatory actions to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for interagency review prior to signature and publication in the Federal Register. Under the Congressional Review Act (CRA), EPA submits rules to each House of Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States (head of the U.S. Government Accountability Office). EPA publishes its regulatory actions and other information through the Office of Federal Register. For regulations that may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, EPA collaborates with the Small Business Administration (SBA) and OMB.

EPA collaborates with other federal agencies in the collection of economic data used in the conduct of economic benefit-cost analyses of environmental regulations and policies. The Agency collaborates with the

Department of Commerce's (DOC) Bureau of the Census on the Pollution Abatement Costs and Expenditure (PACE) survey in order to obtain information on pollution abatement expenditures by industry. In our effort to measure the beneficial outcomes of Agency programs, EPA co-sponsors with several other agencies the U.S. Forest Service's National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE), which measures national recreation participation and recreation trends. EPA also collaborates with other natural resource agencies (e.g., United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of Interior (DOI), and National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)) to foster improved interdisciplinary research and reporting of economic information by collaboratively supporting workshops and symposiums on environmental economics topics (e.g., economic valuation of ecosystem services, adoption of market mechanisms to achieve environmental goals) and measuring health and welfare benefits (e.g., represent EPA issues in cross-agency group charged with informing USDA efforts to establish markets for ecosystem services).

EPA, working with USDA and DOE continues to evaluate and improve climate change integrated assessment models and is actively pursuing new research to support the development of measures of the social damages attributable to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. This information is used to generate estimates of the social cost of carbon (SCC), which enables federal agencies to better incorporate climate impacts assessment and estimates of associated economic damages into policy and regulatory analyses.

EPA also works with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and its Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP)

program to help the MEP Centers deliver assistance on environmental and energy matters as part of their services to small and medium sized business. Under the Suppliers' Partnership for the Environment program and its umbrella program, the Green Suppliers' Network (GSN), EPA provides technical assistance to the process of "greening" industry supply chains. The EPA is also working with DOE's Industrial Technologies Program to provide energy audits and technical assistance to these supply chains. EPA's toolkits on the integration of environmental and energy considerations into "lean manufacturing" techniques are widely used by MEP centers, and EPA is assisting centers in developing their own "sustainable manufacturing" tools and curriculum. EPA also participates in interagency activities organized by the Commerce Department's Sustainable Manufacturing Initiative. The "Lean Manufacturing" toolkits are also used by the Department of Defense in training.

The EPA, through the Aging Initiative, is a member of the Federal Interagency Forum on Aging- Related Statistics. The Forum published the 2010 report "Older Americans 2010 Key Indicators of Well-Being" and included an environmental indicator on air quality based on the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The mission of the Forum is to encourage cooperation among the federal agencies to improve the quality and utility of the data on the aging population. Through the Aging Initiative, EPA is also a member of the Task Force on Older American Indians. The purpose of the Forum is to assist tribes funded under Title VI of the Older Americans Act. The Aging Initiative collaborates with other federal agencies to protect older adults from environmental hazards and provide opportunities for older adults to participate as environmental stewards in their

communities. The Aging Initiative collaborates with federal agencies to promote sustainable communities and advocate for changes to the built environment to promote health and the well-being of elders in their communities.

The Office of Children's Health Protection (OCHP) provides leadership for cross-Agency efforts to protect children from exposure to toxins, pollution and other environmental health threats in their homes, their schools, and their communities. Children are at greater risk of harm from exposure to environmental toxins than adults because of their unique physiology and behavior patterns. The OCHP ensures that children's unique vulnerabilities are carefully considered in agency policy and regulatory development, and that children's environmental health is central in our outreach and public education activities. OCHP works with other federal departments and agencies to coordinate diverse program and research efforts to help ensure that children's environmental health is protected where they live, learn, work and play.

EPA's Office of Homeland Security (OHS) works closely with many other federal departments and agencies to meet the goals of presidential homeland security directives and plans. These efforts include working through the Interagency Policy Committees (IPCs) and other avenues to ensure that EPA's efforts are integrated into, and can build upon, the efforts of other federal agencies. OHS also coordinates the development of responses to inquiries from the White House, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Congress, and others with oversight responsibilities for homeland security efforts. EPA's ability to effectively implement its broad range of homeland security responsibilities is significantly enhanced through coordination with other

federal agencies. OHS also has a strong partnership with various elements of the Intelligence Community and collaborates with them on a weekly, if not daily basis, to ensure that interagency intelligence-related planning and operational requirements are met. This is achieved through coordination with the Office of the Director for National Intelligence, the Department of Homeland Security, the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and the White House National and Homeland Security Councils.

The Science Advisory Board (SAB) primarily provides the Administrator with independent peer reviews and advice on the scientific and technical aspects of environmental issues to inform the Agency's environmental decision-making. Often, the Agency program office seeking the SAB's review and advice has identified the federal agencies interested in the scientific topic at issue. The SAB coordinates with those federal agencies by providing notice of its activities through the Federal Register, and as appropriate, inviting federal agency experts to participate in the peer review or advisory activity. The SAB, from time to time, also convenes science workshops on emerging issues, and invites federal agency participation through the greater federal scientific and research community.

EPA's Office of Small Business Programs (OSBP) works with the Small Business Administration (SBA) and other federal agencies to increase the participation of small and disadvantaged businesses in EPA's procurements. OSBP works with the SBA to develop EPA's goals for contracting with small and disadvantaged businesses; address bonding issues that pose a roadblock for small businesses in specific industries, such as environmental clean-up and

construction; and address data-collection issues that are of concern to Offices of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) throughout the federal government. EPA's OSBP works closely with the Center for Veterans Enterprise and EPA's Regional and program offices to increase the amount of EPA procurement dollars awarded to Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses (SDVOSB). OSBP, through its Minority Academic Institutions (MAI) Program, also works with the Department of Education and the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) to increase the institutional capacity of HBCUs, and to create opportunities for them to work with federal agencies, especially in the area of scientific research and development. OSBP coordinates with the Minority Business Development Agency, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Defense (DoD), and many other federal agencies to provide outreach to small disadvantaged businesses and Minority-Serving Institutions throughout the United States and the trust territories. OSBP's Director is an active participant in the Federal OSDBU Directors' Council (www.osdbu.gov). The OSDBU Directors' Council collaborates to support major outreach efforts to small and disadvantaged businesses, SDVOSB, and minority academic institutions via conferences, business fairs, and speaking engagements. The OSBP's Asbestos and Small Business Ombudsman partners with SBA and other federal agencies to ensure small business concerns are considered in regulatory development and compliance efforts, and to provide networks, resources, tools, and forums for education and advocacy on behalf of small businesses across the country.

The Environmental Education program which is housed within the Office of External Affairs and Environmental Education (OEAE) (formerly the Office of Environmental Education and Office of Public Affairs, respectively) provides leadership and support across EPA, the federal government, and the nation to promote environmental literacy. OEAE participates in numerous federal interagency efforts. Examples include "Partners in Resource Education" (PRE) which includes federal land management agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service; NOAA's Ocean Education Workgroup; and Department of Education's Federal Interagency Committee on Education (FICE). Other examples are the Office of Science Technology and Policy's (OSTP) Subcommittee on Education relating to Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education; and the U.S. Global Change Research Program's (USGCRP) Education Interagency Workgroup that focuses on climate change education and is co-chaired by NOAA and NASA. OEAE is also supporting interagency projects with the U.S. Forest Service to provide training to their education partners on implementing quality education programs and developing and applying an assessment tool for use at nature centers.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

OCFO makes active contributions to standing interagency management committees, including the Chief Financial Officers Council focusing on improving resources management and accountability throughout the federal government. OCFO actively participates on the Performance Improvement Council which coordinates and develops strategic plans, performance

plans, and performance reports as required by law for the Agency. In addition, OCFO participates in numerous OMB-led E-Gov initiatives such as the Financial Management and Budget Formulation and Execution Lines of Business, and has interagency agreements with DoD and USDA for processing agency payroll and travel transactions, respectively. OCFO also participates with the Department of Commerce's (DOC) Bureau of Census in maintaining the Federal Assistance Awards Data System (FAADS). OCFO also coordinates appropriately with Congress and other federal agencies, such as Department of Treasury, OMB, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and the General Services Administration (GSA).

Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM)

EPA is committed to working with federal partners that focus on improving management and accountability throughout the federal government. The Agency provides leadership and expertise to government-wide activities in various areas of human resources, grants management, contracts management, and homeland security. These activities include specific collaboration efforts with federal agencies and departments through:

- Chief Human Capital Officers, a group of senior leaders that discuss human capital initiatives across the federal government;

- Legislative and Policy Committee, a committee comprised of other federal agency representatives who assist Office of Personnel and Management in developing plans and policies for training and development across the government; and
- The Chief Acquisition Officers Council, the principal interagency forum for monitoring and improving the federal acquisition system. The Council also is focused on promoting the President's specific initiatives and policies in all aspects of the acquisition system.

The Agency is participating in government-wide efforts to improve the effectiveness and performance of federal financial assistance programs, simplify application and reporting requirements, and improve the delivery of services to the public. This includes membership on the Grants Policy Committee, the Grants Executive Board, and the Grants.gov User's Group. EPA also participates in the Federal Demonstration Partnership to reduce the administrative burdens associated with research grants.

EPA is working with OMB, GSA, DHS, and the DOC's National Institute of Standards and Technology to implement the Smart Card program.

Office of Environmental Information (OEI)

To support EPA's overall mission, OEI collaborates with a number of other federal agencies, states, and tribal governments on a variety of initiatives, including making

government more efficient and transparent, protecting human health and the environment, and assisting in homeland security. OEI is primarily involved in the information technology (IT), information management (IM), and information security aspects of the projects it collaborates on.

The Chief Information Officer's (CIO) Council: The CIO Council is the principal interagency forum for improving practices in the design, modernization, use, sharing, and performance of federal information resources. The Council develops recommendations for IT management policies, procedures, and standards; identifies opportunities to share information resources; and assesses and addresses the needs of the federal IT workforce.

E-Rulemaking: EPA serves as the Program Management Office (PMO) for the eRulemaking Program. The eRulemaking program's mission addresses two areas: to improve public access, participation in and understanding of the rulemaking process and to improve the agencies' efficiency and effectiveness in promulgating regulations. The eRulemaking Program maintains a public web site, www.Regulations.gov that enables the general public to access and make comments on various documents that are published in the Federal Register, including proposed regulations and agency-specific notices. The Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) is the agency-side of Regulations.gov, and enables the various agencies to administer public submissions regarding regulatory and other documents posted by the agencies on the Regulations.gov web site. The increased public access to the agencies' regulatory process enables a more informed public to provide supporting technical/legal/economic analyses to strengthen the agencies' rulemaking vehicles. The Program

Management Office (PMO) coordinates the operations of the eRulemaking Program through its 38 partner Departments and Independent agencies (comprising more than 165 agencies, boards, commissions, and offices). This coordination is realized through the administrative boards that work with the PMO on day-to-day operations, ongoing enhancements, and long-range planning for program development. These administrative boards (the Executive Committee and the Advisory Board) have representative members from each partner agency and deal with contracts, budget, web site improvements, improved public access, records management, and a host of other regulatory concerns that were formally only agency-specific in nature. The coordination with the partner agencies allows for a more uniform and consistent rulemaking process across government. This coordination is further realized by the fact that more than 90 percent of all federal rules promulgated annually are managed through the eRulemaking Program.

The National Environmental Exchange Network (EN): The EN is a partnership among states, tribes, and EPA. It is revolutionizing the exchange of environmental information by allowing these partners to share data efficiently and securely over the Internet. This approach is providing real-time access to higher quality data while saving time and resources, for all of the partners. Leadership for the EN is provided by the Exchange Network Leadership Council (ENLC), which is co-chaired by OEI and a state partner. The ENLC works with representatives from the EPA, state environmental agencies, and tribal organizations to manage the Exchange Network. FY 2012 will be a critical year for the Exchange Network to complete its current strategic plan to flow data across the spectrum of EPA's programs.

Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System (ACE/ITDS): ACE is the system being built by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to ensure that its customs agents have the information they need to decide how to handle goods and merchandise being shipped into, or out of, the United States. ITDS is the organizational framework by which all government agencies with import/export responsibilities participate in the development of the ACE system. ACE will be a single, electronic point of entry for importers and exporters to report required information to the appropriate agencies. It also will be the way those agencies provide CBP with information about potential imports/exports. ACE eliminates the need, burden, and cost of paper reporting. It also allows importers and exporters to report the same information to multiple Federal agencies with a single submission.

EPA has the responsibility and legal authority to make sure pesticides, toxic chemicals, vehicles and engines, ozone-depleting substances, and other commodities entering the country meet our environmental, human health, and safety standards. EPA's ongoing collaboration with CBP on the ACE/ITDS project will greatly improve information exchange between EPA and CBP. As a result, Customs officers at our nation's borders will have the information they need to admit products that meet our environmental regulations, and to interdict goods or products that are hazardous or illegal. EPA's work on ACE/ITDS builds on the technical leadership developed by the Central Data Exchange and Exchange Network (CDX/EN). Applying the CDX/EN technology offers all agencies participating in ACE the opportunity to improve the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of their

data at lower cost. At least five agencies have expressed interest in the CDX/EN technology as a way to exchange data. By FY 2012, EPA expects to have completed pilot data exchanges with Customs and Border Protection so that full-scale development can occur. This will enable EPA to share approaches and technology with other Agencies who are interested. EPA will either provide its technology and approaches to them for replication or act as a fee for service provider. This will save money and create efficiencies government-wide by eliminating redundancies in infrastructure spending that would otherwise be required across each agency.

Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Support:

EPA's Automated Security Self-Evaluation and Reporting Tool (ASSERT) provides federal managers with the information they need, from an enterprise perspective, to make timely and informed decisions regarding the level of security implemented on their information resources. It provides the reports and information those managers need to protect their critical cyber infrastructure and privacy information. It helps agencies understand and assess their security risks, monitor corrective actions and provide standardized and automated FISMA reports. Federal agencies using EPA's FISMA Reporting Solution, and ASSERT, include: EPA, Export-Import Bank (EXIM), Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC), and the SBA.

Geospatial Information: EPA works extensively with DOI, NOAA, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the USDA, the DHS and over 20 other Federal agencies through the activities of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) and the OMB Geospatial Line of

Business (GeoLoB). OEI leads several key initiatives within the FGDC and GeoLoB, and is one of only two agencies (the other being the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency) that participate in the Coordinating Committee, Steering Committee, and Executive Steering Committee of the FGDC, and the Federal Geospatial Advisory Committee. A key component of this work is developing and implementing the infrastructure to support a comprehensive array of national spatial data – data that can be attached to and portrayed on maps. This work has several key applications, including ensuring that human health and environmental conditions are represented in the appropriate contexts, supporting the assessment of environmental conditions, and supporting emergency first responders and other homeland security situations. Through programs like the EPA National Information Exchange Network, EPA also works closely with its state and tribal partners to ensure consistent implementation of standards and technologies supporting the efficient and cost effective sharing of geographically based data and services.

Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS):

OEI works with the Office of the Science Advisor (OSA) to support EPA's involvement in the GEOSS initiative. Other partners in this initiative are: the U.S. Group on Earth Observations (USGEO), and a significant number of other federal agencies, including NASA, NOAA, USGS, HHS, Department of Energy (DoE), DoD, USDA, Smithsonian, the National Science Foundation (NSF), USDA, State, and the Department of Transportation (DOT). Under the ten-year strategic plan published by the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) in 2005, OEI and OSA are leading EPA's development of the environmental component of the Integrated Earth Observation System

(IEOS), which will be the U.S. federal contribution to the international GEOSS effort. Earth observation data, models, and decision-support systems will play an increasingly important role in finding solutions for complex problems, including adaptation to climate change. OEI also coordinates with OMB and OSTP to connect the interagency GEOSS work with our Open Government and Data.gov activities.

Chesapeake Bay Program: Operating under Executive Order No. 13508, EPA is working to help restore the Chesapeake Bay. Federal Partners in this initiative are: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); Natural Resources Conservation Service; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; USGS; U.S. Forest Service; National Park Service; and the U.S. Navy (representing Department of Defense). The States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, are also participating in the effort. Using the Exchange Network (EPA's existing network facilitating data sharing among and with the states and tribes), OEI will develop a similar resource for the agencies working on the Chesapeake Bay, and will couple it with geo-positioning technologies.

Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

The EPA Inspector General is a member of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE), an organization comprised of Federal Inspectors General (IG), GAO, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The CIGIE coordinates and improves the way IGs conduct audits, investigations and internal operations. The CIGIE also promotes joint projects of government-wide

interest, and reports annually to the President on the collective performance of the IG community. The EPA OIG Office of Cyber Investigations and Homeland Security coordinate computer crime activities with other law enforcement organizations such as the FBI, Secret Service, and Department of Justice. In addition, the OIG participates with various inter-governmental audit forums and professional associations to exchange information, share best practices, and obtain/provide training. The OIG also promotes collaboration among EPA's partners and stakeholders in the application of technology, information, resources, and law enforcement efforts through its outreach activities. Further, the EPA OIG initiates and participates in collaborative audits, evaluations and investigations with OIGs of agencies with an environmental mission such as the DOI and USDA, and with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies as prescribed by the IG Act, as amended.

MAJOR MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

Introduction

The Reports Consolidation Act of 2000 requires the Inspector General to identify the most serious management challenges facing EPA, briefly assess the Agency's progress in addressing them, and report annually. The discussion that follows summarizes each of the management challenges that EPA's Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) have identified and presents the Agency's response.

EPA has established a mechanism for identifying and addressing its key management challenges. As part of its Federal Management Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) process, EPA senior managers meet with representatives from EPA's OIG, GAO, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to hear their views on EPA's key management challenges. EPA managers also use audits, reviews, and program evaluations conducted internally and by GAO, OMB, and OIG to assess program effectiveness and identify potential management issues. EPA recognizes that management challenges, if not addressed adequately, may prevent the Agency from effectively meeting its mission. EPA remains committed to addressing all management issues in a timely manner and will address them to the fullest extent of our authority.

1. Addressing Emerging Climate Change Issues

Summary of Challenge: According to GAO, the federal government's approach to climate change has been ad hoc and is not

well coordinated across government agencies. For example, the federal government lacks a comprehensive approach for targeting federal research dollars toward the development and deployment of low-carbon technologies. EPA, as well as other agencies, has been slow to implement recommendations.

Agency Response: In the past two years, EPA has taken several important actions to address climate change. Currently, EPA plays a key role in developing and implementing President Obama's ambitious climate change agenda. For instance, the Agency is participating in strategic discussions and providing technical advice and analysis on the full range of domestic climate policies and technologies. This includes market-based energy legislation, whether it be comprehensive or targeted; transportation; energy efficiency and renewable energy; and new technologies, such as carbon capture and storage.

Additionally, EPA is taking regulatory actions to address climate change and continuing to implement its ongoing voluntary partnership programs. EPA, in conjunction with DOT, issued new greenhouse gas emission standards for light vehicles. EPA has also proposed new greenhouse gas standards for heavy duty vehicles and is considering appropriate regulatory actions for other transportation sources, in response to several petitions which call for the Agency to address these sources. In October 2009, EPA issued a regulation establishing, for the first time, a nationwide mandatory greenhouse gas reporting program for large sources of greenhouse gases and fuel suppliers, which account for about 85 percent of national emissions. Reporting under this program began in 2011. In July 2008, EPA proposed regulations under the Safe Drinking Water

Act ensuring a protective regulatory framework for commercial-scale facilities that sequester carbon dioxide in geologic formations. EPA is responding to the 2007 Supreme Court decision in *Massachusetts v. EPA* and has issued under the Clean Air Act a finding that greenhouse gases endanger public health and welfare and that emissions from new motor vehicles contribute to that threat.

EPA is implementing a Renewable Fuel Standard as revised by the Energy Independent and Security Act, requiring the United States to incorporate 36 billion gallons of biofuels, including requirements for advanced and cellulosic fuels, into its fuel supply by 2022. EPA has provided extensive technical advice and economic modeling on the major climate and energy bills in the House and Senate.

Recognizing that climate change cuts across many programs and offices within the Agency, senior leadership is taking steps to expand and improve communication and coordination on emerging climate change issues. Coordination mechanisms have been established among EPA offices working on climate change, including daily planning calls, regular meetings at the Deputy Administrator level, and extensive outreach across offices and with the EPA regions. These processes will ensure that the Agency receives information and input, draws effectively on its resources, and provides useful information to its stakeholders around the country. EPA has also identified two High Priority Performance Goals to improve the country's ability to measure and control GHG emissions. Specifically, EPA will ensure that data collected for the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule is made publically available in a timely fashion, and that they implement regulations designed to reduce GHG emissions from light duty

vehicles sold in the United States starting with model year 2012.

Finally, EPA continues to deliver on all commitments under its ongoing partnership programs to reduce greenhouse gases, focused on energy efficiency, transportation, and other sectors. Experience and knowledge gained through these programs is also informing EPA's input into the broader climate policy discussion.

2. **Reducing Domestic Greenhouse Gas Emissions:**

Summary of Challenge: In April 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the *Massachusetts v. EPA* case that greenhouse gases (GHGs) are air pollutants under the Clean Air Act. In December 2009, the Agency issued an endangerment finding for six GHGs. According to OIG, although EPA is addressing these findings through regulations, voluntary programs, and research and development, the Agency faces significant challenges that are beyond its control, including political and private opposition, unverifiable data, and reliance on multiagency research. For example, EPA is developing regulations to control GHG emissions without statutory language that specifically establishes a GHG program. Also, EPA is relying on data from voluntary programs that may be unreliable and unverifiable, and on multiagency research for which it has limited control over the content, conduct, and timing of the research.

Agency Response: EPA is addressing these findings through regulations, voluntary programs, and research and development. EPA agrees that it faces significant challenges that are beyond its control, including political and private opposition, and reliance on multiagency research. The

Office of Air and Radiation leads the Agency's development of multiple mobile source programs to address GHG emissions from light-duty passenger vehicles, heavy-duty vehicles, ocean-going vessels, aircraft and other non-road engines. This work involves extensive Agency efforts including coordination with other federal agencies and international organizations. The Agency is also addressing the concern about unverifiable data through the landmark Greenhouse Gas Reporting program which has been established to collect and verify GHG emissions from over 10,000 large sources. The Agency has set a goal to have the data collected in 2010 publically available by June 15, 2011.

3. Improving Implementation of the Clean Air Act

***Summary of Challenge:** GAO reports that EPA faces many challenges related to implementation of the Clean Air Act, including those related to coordination with other federal agencies, analyses of health impacts from air pollution, and delays in regulating mercury and other air toxics. EPA also faces challenges relating to numerous regulatory proposals that have been overturned or remanded by the courts.*

Agency Response: Over the years, GAO has conducted various studies that identified key challenges EPA faces in implementing the Clean Air Act (Improving Children's Health, Managing Air Toxics, Uncertainty of Health Benefits in Rules Addressing Particulate Matter, and Economic Justification for Rule for Limiting Mercury Emissions) and made recommendations intended to enhance the effectiveness of its clean air program. The Agency has devoted substantial resources to addressing GAO's recommendations and ensuring the effective implementation of clean air programs, and it

is making substantial progress. Agency efforts include working with the Children's Health Protection Advisory Committee to ensure transparency. Additionally, the Agency is using the best possible science in its decision-making processes. The Agency is working to expand toxics monitoring in affected communities, quantifying and understanding the sources of uncertainty in its benefit analyses, and issuing new rules to address mercury emissions.

4. Water and Wastewater Infrastructure

***Summary of Challenge:** Under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), EPA is responsible for assisting water and wastewater facilities in meeting their water treatment requirements. Many drinking water and wastewater systems across the country are unable to maintain compliance with federal water standards due to repairs and new constructions. OIG believes EPA needs to take the lead in developing a coherent federal strategy, within the limits of its statutory authorities and responsibilities, to assess the investment requirements and work with states and local governments to organize resources to meet water and wastewater infrastructure needs.*

Agency Response: Over the past year, based on input from state and local stakeholders EPA has developed a Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Infrastructure Sustainability Policy which will help set the course for our future efforts across the water sector and with other federal agencies, including the incorporation of sustainability into the State Revolving Loan programs. This Policy emphasizes the importance of sustainable infrastructure and systems in ensuring that communities across the nation are sustainable.

EPA also continues to work with partners across the water sector to promote sustainable water and wastewater systems based on the ten Attributes of an Effectively Managed Utility. This first-of-its-kind national collaboration with six major water sector associations provides water sector a common management framework, which is helping the sector move in a unified manner towards sustainability. Building on momentum with existing partners, EPA will be reaching out to those that represent smaller systems to ensure that the framework is adopted across the spectrum of large and small utilities.

To address the unique challenges faced by small and disadvantaged drinking water systems, EPA has been working with a group of states to evaluate existing implementation efforts, roadblocks to building water system capacity, and identifying best practices that can aid in the implementation of the SDWA's Capacity Development Program. Ultimately, this re-energizing effort should lead to increased sharing of implementation best practices and stronger Capacity Development programs, and ultimately help more public water systems be sustainable. Based on the efforts over the past year, EPA, states and other stakeholders will be engaging in a variety of activities to improve water system technical, managerial and financial capacity, including increasing collaboration between the Capacity Development and Drinking Water SRF Programs.

Recognizing that water efficiency has significant implications for water infrastructure, EPA has continued to expand the WaterSense program, launched in 2006. The WaterSense label makes it easy for consumers to find products and services that save water while ensuring performance,

thereby reducing the burden on infrastructure and mitigating water availability challenges. It also helps to build a national consciousness of the value of water and water services, which is essential to the national awareness and acceptance that everyone must help pay for our infrastructure needs. WaterSense milestones in the last year include the release of specifications for new homes and showerheads.

Sustainable Infrastructure has also been integrated into the Sustainable Communities partnership with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Department of Transportation (DOT). As our nation plans for future growth, we must ensure that water infrastructure and water quality are priorities as we develop policies to ensure sustainable communities. To that end, applicants were encouraged to consider water infrastructure planning with other considerations in the \$100 million grant notice that was recently released by HUD. EPA is also conducting pilots with three states on incorporating sustainability into Clean Water Revolving Fund loan program priorities – both on the system and community levels.

In these and other ways, EPA has taken a leading role with Federal partners and has worked to increase public awareness and appreciation of the need for sustainable water infrastructure.

The following bullets give a summary of some of the other recent activities under the Sustainable Infrastructure Initiative:

- In May, EPA convened the regions and various Headquarters offices for a national meeting to better define and invigorate efforts to promote asset management. As a follow-up to the meeting, we are working to

better integrate asset management into the daily work of the Regions, as well as permits and enforcement offices.

- In addition to the ongoing series of asset management training courses EPA offers across the country (40 sessions conducted over the last 8 years), the Agency conducted two beta versions of a second asset management training course to deal with more advanced topics.
- EPA will continue its efforts to promote better management practices at the system level to improve system technical, managerial and financial capacity. Central to this effort is the Check Up Program for Small Systems (CUPSS) asset management software for drinking and wastewater systems. CUPSS is a free, easy-to-use, asset management tool for small drinking water and wastewater utilities. In partnership with state agencies and technical assistance providers, the Agency continues to promote and assist small systems to learning about and doing asset management by using CUPSS. A comprehensive marketing, user support, and training strategy will be fully implemented, with emphasis on leveraging our state and training assistance provider partners as the “CUPSS Trainer Network.” EPA will also be launching a self-paced, on-line training for users to learn how to use CUPSS.
- In the fall of 2009, EPA completed two workshops with EPA Regions 6 and 8 to introduce utilities to a program to improve their energy

efficiency and management based on the Energy Management Guidebook for Wastewater and Drinking Water Utilities. Since the Guidebook was published in 2008, EPA has sponsored a total of 21 workshops around the country. EPA Regional offices are now working with over 100 utilities across the country to help them develop more detailed energy management programs based on the Guidebook.

- EPA is developing an energy audit tool and audit protocol for small water and wastewater systems to help them evaluate their energy usage and identify opportunities to reduce energy use. Following beta and pilot testing the tool with small utilities, EPA will launch a marketing and training effort.
- Growth of the WaterSense partnership to more than 600 promotional partners, 165 manufacturers, 165 retailer/distributors (including Lowe's and Home Depot), and 1000 irrigation partners as of December, 2010. The program has also signed on more than 45 builders and licensed certification providers who inspect homes prior to labeling. The first WaterSense labeled homes were completed in the fall of 2010. In 2009 (the most recent year for which we have data), WaterSense labeled products saved more than 36 billion gallons of water and more than \$267 million on consumers' water and sewer bills.
- EPA is actively working with a long list of partners to implement our Green Infrastructure Action Plan.

The focus of this work is on green infrastructure approaches to managing wet weather. Among other activities, the Action Plan aims to better document costs, benefits and effectiveness of practices, incorporate green infrastructure into Long Term Control Plans for combined sewer overflows, and foster implementation in communities across the country.

- EPA continues an active schedule of outreach activities through various communications channels, including notably a series of webcasts on topics which range across the SI initiative.

5. Addressing Clean Water Issues

***Summary of Challenge:** EPA partners with federal, state, and local agencies and others to reduce pollution in the nation's waters, but many pollution sources are difficult to monitor and regulate. GAO believes the Agency should address past GAO recommendations for regulating storm water runoff and discharges from animal feeding operations and for improving the Chesapeake Bay Program and Great Lakes Initiative. In addition, among the most daunting water pollution control problems, GAO notes that the nation's water utilities face billions of dollars in upgrades to aging and deteriorating infrastructures that, left unaddressed, can affect the quality of our water*

Agency Response: To adequately address water quality issues pertaining to stormwater, EPA has committed to take final action on a rulemaking to address, at minimum, stormwater discharges from newly developed and redeveloped sites by November, 2012. In addition, further action

specific to the Chesapeake Bay watershed that may entail more stringent measures and/or accelerated implementation of proposed measures included in the national rule will also be incorporated into the final rulemaking. Other stormwater discharges, such as from existing development in urbanized areas, linear facilities (roads and other transportation venues), and certain types of industrial stormwater discharges may also be included within the scope of this new rule. Expansion of the universe of regulated Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) is also likely under this rulemaking. This is a very complex, detailed, and difficult effort that will require substantial human and financial resources, especially given the extremely compressed schedule to which EPA has committed.

EPA is in a pre-proposal stage for a rule that, under section 308 of the Clean Water Act, would collect facility information from concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs). The rule would establish a national inventory and assist with the implementation of the CAFO NPDES regulations. In line with EPA's commitment to transparency, the Agency will be seeking public comment throughout the rulemaking process. Proposal of the rule and final action will take place by May 2012.

Revised CAFO NPDES regulations require EPA and authorized States to issue permits for an expanded universe (from the 1974 regulations) of CAFOs that discharge or propose to discharge to Waters of the U.S. In 2002, about 4,000 CAFOs were permitted out of a total of 12,800 CAFOs. Today, EPA estimates that approximately 14,400 out of 19,200 total CAFOs may need permits, yet only 8,000 of these CAFOs have NPDES permits to date. In addition, inspections will require substantial effort to determine whether CAFOs will discharge

and are in compliance with their new nutrient management plans (NMPs).

EPA estimates that the NPDES CAFO rule revisions will result in an annual pollutant reduction of 56 million pounds of phosphorus, 110 million pounds of nitrogen, and two billion pounds of sediment. To realize these pollutant reductions, States must adopt the provisions of the new regulations and then issue permits consistent with those rules. Additional Agency resources are needed to assist States in developing revised legislation, regulations, and/or permits to reflect the new regulations and to oversee State review of NMPs. States need additional resources to revise their programs, to review NMPs for every permitted CAFO, and to increase enforcement and compliance efforts to ensure that all CAFOs that discharge seek permit coverage and carry out proper operation and maintenance.

Under the Chesapeake Bay Program, the Agency is establishing a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) which will establish a rigorous accountability framework to ensure that all practices (including those for storm water systems and animal feeding operations) needed to reduce pollution and meet the Bay water quality standards, are in place by 2025. Additionally, the Agency is initiating national rulemaking to control storm water discharges from new development and redevelopment sites; reviewing each state's CAFO program to ensure that they meet the programmatic requirements of the 2008 rule; reviewing each state's technical standards for nutrient management to ensure they meet the requirements of the CFO regulation; and developing new CAFO regulations to more effectively address pollutant reductions necessary for the TMDL.

EPA disagrees with GAO's assumption that unacceptable inconsistency exists and that finalizing the draft permitting strategy (referred to in GAO report 08-312T) would enhance consistency. The Agency believes that there is a high level of consistency in mercury criteria among the Great Lakes states, and that the state approaches for incorporating Great Lakes Initiatives (GLI) mercury requirements in permits are very similar. Rather than developing a permitting strategy, it would be more productive to ensure that the states follow the strategies they have developed, which are based on EPA-approved state requirements, and borrow from the approaches other states have developed, as appropriate. The Agency will reconvene the GLI workgroup to focus on GLI implementation issues, including consistency across states. The Agency believes that this, along with providing additional support for state implementation efforts will be more effective than a permitting strategy in achieving even greater consistency in mercury reduction strategies and goals. Agency efforts will include:

- Provide regional oversight regarding mercury requirements in state-issued permits and work with states to develop standard language for development and implementation of mercury Pollutant Minimization Program (PMPs) in NPDES permits, as appropriate
- Develop tools to assess compliance with mercury PMPs; and
- Assess the most effective approaches for reducing loadings by point source discharge.

6. Safe Reuse of Contaminated Sites

Summary of Challenge: EPA places increasing emphasis on the reuse of

contaminated or once-contaminated properties and has a performance measure to define a population of contaminated sites that are ready for reuse. EPA faces “significant and increasing” challenges in this area, however, due to the common practice of not removing all sources of contamination from hazardous sites; a regulatory structure that places key responsibilities for monitoring and enforcing the long-term safety of contaminated sites on non-EPA parties that may lack necessary resources, information, and skill; changes in site risks as site conditions change over time; and existing weaknesses in EPA’s oversight of the long-term safety of sites. EPA will continually need to assess challenges it faces as well as challenges among the diverse group of non-EPA parties it must work with to ensure sites are safely reused. To address the challenges, these assessments should include consideration of new or expanded authorities and regulations, organization structures, and dedicated funding and resources.

Agency Response: According to OIG, many contaminated sites, such as Superfund sites, must be monitored in the long term (i.e. 30 years or more) because known contamination is often not removed or remediated and controls that prevent prohibited activities at sites must be maintained and enforced. New controls or monitoring may be required if previously undetected or new contaminants emerge, which can happen directly as a result of a change in the site brought about by reuse. The lack of effective long-term monitoring and enforcement of reuse controls at contaminated sites can pose significant risks to human health and the environment.

For sites remediated under CERCLA, where waste is left in place above levels that allow

for unlimited use and unrestricted access, EPA performs five year reviews (FYRs) to ensure that sites remain protective. One of the primary functions of the FYR is to determine whether new information about contaminants e.g., new toxicity data, or exposure pathways (e.g., a change in land use) at the site is available, that would compromise the protectiveness of the site. If such a change is found to compromise protectiveness, additional action will be taken to ensure that the public is protected. With the vapor intrusion pathway, many Regions did not wait for the FYR to consider the importance of this potential exposure pathway and prioritized sites for investigation before the next FYR. Superfund can take remedial action even at sites that have been deleted from the National Priorities List (NPL).

This process addresses the vast majority of “emerging” contaminant situations that we observe at NPL sites. Most so called emerging contaminant issues result from changes in toxicity values or changes in detection levels, both of which will be addressed in the FYR. In the rare situation where a site is not subject to FYR, EPA has information resources such as CERCLIS, a searchable database for records of decision that can be used to identify sites where new contaminant information may lead to questions of long-term protectiveness. In these situations, EPA can relook at sites and determine whether additional action is warranted.

EPA is actively involved in working with stakeholders to promote site reuse, such as with our *Return to Use Initiative*. The Agency makes specific inquiry of the site managers and other stakeholders about new issues that might affect site risks if the site goes into reuse. Vapor intrusion is routinely examined as a potential concern at such

sites. In addition, for sites further along in the cleanup process, we always review the most recent Five Year Reviews to help determine whether there are changed conditions or anything else that might affect site safety during reuse. Site safety never takes a back seat to promotion of site reuse.

EPA places a high priority on the implementation of appropriate institutional controls (ICs) in working with site stakeholders considering site reuse. For example, one of the objectives of our *Return to Use Initiative* is to evaluate and, if necessary, modify and implement requirements for ICs. Also, our guidance for issuing Ready for Reuse Determinations requires that ICs be in place. Finally, our Site-wide Ready for Anticipated Use GPRAs performance measure counts only sites that have required ICs fully implemented.

EPA has also found that supporting and encouraging reuse can facilitate the successful implementation and enforcement of appropriate ICs. Specifically, EPA signs a State Superfund Contract (SSC) with the State, which outlines roles and responsibilities, including implementation and enforcement of ICs, roles and responsibilities for operations and maintenance of engineering controls. Under CERCLA, States are responsible for O&M activities, including oversight of work done by potentially responsible parties. Nevertheless, EPA is responsible for performing FYRs at sites where waste is left in place above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted access, regardless of who is performing Operations and Maintenance (O&M). This periodic review is an excellent mechanism for providing long-term stewardship of sites. In the event of natural disasters (earthquakes, hurricanes), EPA routinely makes special

reviews of sites to ensure that protectiveness has not been compromised.

Long-term stewardship considerations are important factors in developing enforcement agreements with responsible parties or with parties redeveloping sites. Long-term response costs are important considerations in determining the present worth value of remedial alternatives. We are working to ensure that the implementation costs associated with ICs is considered as part of the remedy selection process.

In addition, EPA is developing tools to make IC information more readily available to the public, including developers. Again, under CERCLA much of this responsibility resides with the States by law, but EPA works with the States so that they understand the long-term stewardship needs of the remedies chosen for sites.

The OIG overstates the level of threat associated with the site reuse issues and does not demonstrate that the process is not protective. In general, site reuse, limited recreation use along a bike path, was not inconsistent with the implemented site remediation. Recreational use is not unrestricted use and does not assume unlimited access. The “new” contamination that the OIG cites is noted in the previous FYR, so is not truly a new contaminant, nor was it found at a level that posed a threat to human health and the environment. In addition, institutional controls for the site worked to require a property owner who acquired a portion of the site to consult with EPA and obtain permission from the State before performing any construction on the site.

EPA cannot constantly monitor all reuse plans at all sites. EPA routinely reviews reuse plans brought to them by owners,

developers, and other parties to ensure they are consistent with the remedy. The onus is on the developer to share plans with EPA. EPA does not control land use and EPA cannot dictate or monitor reuse plans. However, EPA can and does work with owners to ensure appropriate reuse when those plans are brought to the Agency's attention.

Generally, deleted sites with waste left in place are monitored through Five Year Reviews, which evaluate reuse activities on and near the site, as well as changed site conditions, to determine if the remedy remains protective. If no waste is left in place there should be no need to monitor site reuse.

A Ready for Reuse (RfR) Determination should not be issued for every site. The Agency has found that they appear to be most useful at sites where Superfund stigma is a significant barrier to site reuse. Stigma can affect the willingness of developers to work with a site, lenders to lend funds for site redevelopment, or prospective site users to feel comfortable visiting the site. The RfR Determination does describe appropriate use and limitations on site use; however, this information is also available and taken from other documents in the site repository.

OIG asserts that EPA's management of the long-term oversight and monitoring requirements for the safe reuse of contaminated sites has lagged behind the Agency's marketing of site reuse opportunities and its showcasing of successes. This gap promises to increase substantially as EPA continues to heavily promote the reuse of contaminated sites without investing in the tools needed to ensure the safe, long-term use of these sites. Promoting reuse sends a strong message to

communities that EPA is a necessary participant in the dialogue. Seeing EPA as a collaborator rather than an impediment means that communities involve EPA in the reuse process, which allows EPA to communicate key messages about protectiveness. Once communities are ready to engage in a dialogue about using a site, EPA can offer a number of tools to ensure the reuse is appropriate and will enhance long-term protectiveness. Below are a few of the tools EPA actively promotes to ensure appropriate and safe reuse of sites:

- *Ready for Reuse Determinations* are environmental status reports that reiterate the limitations and opportunities associated with the reuse of sites. As noted in the OIG report, these are not mandatory for each site, but may be useful for sharing information about the site to a broader audience. EPA Headquarters consistently uses opportunities to educate remedial project managers about where and how it can be used, most recently at the 2010 National Association of Remedial Project Manager's conference.
- *Comfort and status letters* are issued by Regions to convey the status of the site remediation, describe site limitations and protectiveness issues and clarify liability issues.
- *Prospective purchaser inquiry calls* provide consistent and reliable information about limitations and opportunities at sites. Frequently, these calls result in prospective purchasers determining that sites are not appropriate. However, this outcome is not deemed a failure since it provided information that future users would need to understand before using a site.

- *EPA-funded reuse planning* offers communities and key stakeholders the opportunity to engage in an educated and realistic dialogue about the reuse of sites. EPA project managers serve as information resources during these exercises, where information about institutional controls and long-term stewardship are integrated into the reuse planning process.
- *Site reuse fact sheets* provide key information to parties interested in the reuse of sites. These single-page fact sheets highlight critical remedial components in place, long term maintenance activities, and institutional controls.
- *CERCLIS* provides detailed information about the institutional controls in place at sites, in addition to their eligibility to meet performance measures that affirm all remedial components and institutional controls are in place.

The Site Wide Ready for Anticipated Use (SWRAU) and Cross Program Revitalization Measure (CPRM) Ready for Anticipated Use (RAU) performance measures have explicit criteria that are used to evaluate whether a site is protective. These measures can communicate when EPA feels that all remedial components and institutional controls are in place such that the site can accommodate its reasonably anticipated future land use.

We believe that through these measures and tools we do an effective job of communicating site risks and remedies, and information site users need to know to be able to use the sites without compromising protectiveness. We will continue to explore new tools and approaches to sharing this

information to ensure that our sites remain safe in their future uses.

7. Speeding the Pace of Cleanup at Superfund and other Hazardous Waste Sites

Summary of Challenge: In 1980 Congress passed the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act*, better known as *Superfund*, which gave the federal government the authority to ensure the cleanup of hazardous waste sites both on private and public land. GAO believes that declining appropriations (when adjusted for inflation) have slowed the pace of cleanups. Further, GAO notes that EPA has not implemented a 1980 mandate requiring businesses to demonstrate that they can pay for potential environmental cleanups, that is, to provide financial assurance. GAO has recommended that EPA (1) ensure that financial assurances are in place for sites that manufacture or use toxic chemicals; (2) improve the institutional controls at contaminated sites; (3) ensure that owners of underground storage tanks maintain access to adequate financial resources and state insurance funds provide reliable coverage for cleanups; and (4) establish a formal structure to centrally track and monitor the status of cleanup efforts.

Agency Response: EPA recognizes the need for program improvements and has efforts under way to address GAO's concerns regarding the pace of cleanup at Superfund and other hazardous waste sites. While it is recognized that continued work is necessary in two of these areas to improve program implementation, such work is already underway. Specifically, in July 2009, EPA published a notice in the Federal Register identifying Hard Rock Mining as the first class of facilities for which financial responsibility requirements will be

developed. In January 2010, EPA published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM) that identified three additional classes of facilities for which it plans to develop financial assurance requirements. This substantial regulatory effort is scheduled to continue through 2012.

EPA released a strategy to ensure institutional control (IC) implementation at Superfund sites in September 2004, developed an IC tracking system to ensure that sites have appropriate ICs in place, and provided public access to IC information at Superfund sites. EPA is also developing guidance on implementation and assurance plans for ICs. These efforts recognize that there is a significant role for local and state governments in the planning, implementing, monitoring and enforcing of ICs relied upon in cleanup of many contaminated sites. In addition, OSRTI is developing three guidance documents. One clarifies the process of planning, implementing, monitoring and enforcing ICs across several EPA programs including Superfund, RCRA, UST, and Brownfields cleanups. A second document provides guidance for evaluating the contribution to remedy protectiveness of institutional controls during the five-year review process; and a third document provides guidance for developing IC Implementation and Assurance Plans.

EPA has made progress on the issues of financial responsibility with respect to the underground storage tanks program on a number of fronts. The Agency has incorporated verification of financial responsibility into its EPA inspection requirement and has undertaken an examination of private insurance. The Agency has also undertaken a significant analytical study of the cleanup backlog, sifting through the data from 14 states and seeks to identify the attributes of groups of

open, unaddressed releases. Efforts to improve oversight of state funds continue to evolve and publication of the Agency's guidance is expected by the end of this year.

With respect to the fourth recommendation, EPA already tracks Superfund cleanup efforts through its CERCLIS database, which contains information (including site contaminant information) on all Superfund sites.

8. EPA's Framework for Assessing and Managing Chemical Risks / Transforming EPA's Processes for Assessing and Controlling Toxic Chemicals

Summary of Challenge: *OIG and GAO believe that EPA's effectiveness in assessing and managing chemical risks is hampered in part by limitations on the Agency's authority to regulate chemicals under Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). In January 2009, GAO included EPA's process for assessing and controlling toxic chemicals on its high-risk list. GAO notes that EPA's ability to protect public health and the environment depends on credible and timely assessment of the risks posed by toxic chemicals. EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), which contains assessments of more than 500 toxic chemicals, is at a serious risk of becoming obsolete because EPA has been unable to keep its existing assessments current or to complete assessments of important chemicals of concerns. OIG reports that EPA's New Chemicals Program is limited in assessment, oversight, and transparency and that performance measures for managing risks from new chemicals neither accurately reflect program performance nor assure compliance.*

Agency Response: GAO identified “Transforming EPA’s Processes for Assessing and Controlling Chemicals” as a high-risk area in its January 2009 High-Risk Series. Regarding IRIS, GAO states that the Agency needs to take actions to increase transparency and timeliness. EPA acknowledged “Streamlining Chemical Assessments Under IRIS” as an Agency-level weakness under the Federal Financial Managers’ Integrity Act in October 2009. In May 2010, OIG identified “EPA’s Framework for Assessing and Managing Chemical Risks” as a management challenge.

Improving IRIS Process

In May 2009, the Agency released a new Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) process for completing health assessments. The goal of the new process is to strengthen program management, increase transparency, and expedite the timeliness of health assessments. Additionally, the Agency implemented steps to reduce the IRIS backlog by focusing resources on 47 assessments that were farther along in the assessment process. Of these 47 assessments, 10 were completed, 19 are undergoing external peer review or final Agency and interagency review, three are in interagency science consultation, and 15 are in draft development or Agency review. In FY 2010, EPA released 7 major assessments (formaldehyde, dioxin, trichloroethylene, PAH mixtures, dichloromethane, methanol, chromium VI) for external peer review and public comment. These assessments are being reviewed by the NAS, EPA’s SAB or other independent external peer review panels. The Agency is committed to continuing to move these assessments through the IRIS process to completion. Work has also begun on 20 additional backlogged assessments. As major

assessments requiring a large commitment of FTE are completed, EPA anticipates being able to address a greater number of assessments. In addition, the program has expanded its focus to include more cumulative approaches for assessing risks to chemicals in its assessments. This significant investment of effort is focused on assessments of health effects for chemicals found in environmental mixtures and includes PAHs, dioxins, phthalates and PCBs. These cumulative approaches will increase the number of chemicals that are addressed by the IRIS Program, which are based upon the expressed needs of the Agency.

The Agency established the IRIS Update Project in 2010 in response to a backlog of outdated assessments. Toxicity values older than ten years old are screened for the availability of new data or new assessment methods that could change toxicity values or the cancer descriptor. Toxicity values will be updated in batches of 8-12 assessments, reviewed by a Federal Standing Science Committee, and subject to independent external peer review. The 2009/2010 agenda for the IRIS Update Project was announced in a Federal Register Notice on October 21, 2009 (74 FR 54040).

In FY 2010, to ensure that resources were focused on the greatest IRIS Program needs, the Agency expanded the role of its program and regional offices in nominating and prioritizing chemicals for IRIS assessment. The IRIS Program met extensively with internal program and regional offices to better understand their assessment needs and gather input on priorities for the current IRIS agenda. This information is being used to help determine which assessments will be completed first.

Additionally, the Agency is partnering with the California Environmental Protection Agency's (CalEPA) Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry to pool resources and share information. This partnership is expected to eventually increase the IRIS Program's efficiency and output of assessments.

The Agency now has an IRIS Logistics Team that coordinates IRIS-related administrative support. The Logistics Team is a matrix-managed team that includes administrative personnel who work on IRIS-related activities, which were previously performed by individual chemical managers. Having administrative coordination increases efficiency and provides more time for the chemical managers to focus on scientific work.

The Agency began a pilot project in FY 2010 to advance the next generation (NextGen) of risk assessment. NextGen explores the use of molecular systems biology in developing health assessments. This collaborative effort (with the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, the National Human Genome Research Institute, and CalEPA) is expected to demonstrate how high throughput data can be used to rapidly develop health assessments.

Additionally, EPA recently developed a web-based Health Effects Research Online (HERO) database which provides access to the scientific literature used in EPA's health and environmental risk assessments. The scientific assessments serve as the foundation for key Agency decisions to protect human health and the environment. HERO allows EPA scientists to access, review, and evaluate thousands of published research studies. The public can also use

HERO to see the scientific studies EPA officials use in making key regulatory decisions.

Management of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals

Regarding the management of chemicals, OIG asserts that 14 years after the passage of the Food Quality Protection Act and amendments to the SDWA, EPA has yet to regulate the endocrine-disrupting effects of any chemicals. The Agency established a multi-stakeholder federal advisory committee, the Endocrine Disruptor Screening and Testing Advisory Committee (EDSTAC) under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. App. 2, Section 9(c). This committee was asked to provide advice to the Agency on how to design a screening and testing program for endocrine disrupting chemicals. In 1998, the EDSTAC published their final report, which included five fundamental recommendations:

- 1) Expand the evaluation of additional modes of action beyond estrogen disruption to include test systems that detect androgen and thyroid disruption directly and via the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal (HPG) and hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroidal (HPT) axes.
- 2) Expand the target population beyond humans to include animal wildlife
- 3) Expand screening beyond pesticides (approximately 2000 chemicals) to include all chemicals to which humans and the environment are exposed (estimated at 87,000 chemicals).

4) Incorporate a two-tiered approach: Tier 1 would identify the potential of chemicals to interact with the estrogen, androgen and thyroid hormone systems. Tier 2 would identify the potential hazard and establish dose-response relationships.

5) Develop a priority setting data base that would permit the selection of chemicals for screening on the basis of both exposure and potential hazard.

EPA has had three major tasks to complete before it could issue test orders to pesticide registrants and chemical manufacturers to commence testing. Validation to establish the relevance and reliability of the assays was the largest of these tasks. EPA has followed a five-stage assay validation process that included: 1) test development, 2) pre-validation testing, 3) inter-laboratory validation studies, 4) peer review and 5) regulatory acceptance, as described at the EDSP website:

(<http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/oscpendo/pubs/assayvalidation/status.htm>). Each of the first three of these stages typically took a year or more to complete and had to be completed sequentially as the knowledge developed in one stage was essential to the conduct of the next stage. Peer review of these assays was completed in mid-2008.

A second task was the prioritization of chemicals to be screened. EPA planned on using the high throughput *in vitro* assays used by the pharmaceutical industry as a means to rapidly identify those chemicals that may interact with the endocrine system. In a demonstration with 65 chemicals conducted in 1998-99, the high throughput screens failed to correctly identify most of the chemicals known to interact with

hormone receptors; thus, EPA was forced to adopt a different approach for selecting chemicals. A pilot demonstration of the utility of existing information led EPA to the conclusion that this was also not a cost-effective way to prioritize and select chemicals for screening. In 2005, EPA finally proposed and took comment on using exposure information only to identify chemicals, primarily pesticides, in the first round of Tier 1 screening. This approach led to the proposal of the first list of chemicals for screening in 2007.

The third task was to develop the policies and procedures which would apply to test order recipients. These include the procedures for responding to test orders, minimizing duplicative testing, providing for data compensation, and protecting sensitive information. In addition, EPA developed cost estimates for conducting the Tier 1 battery which formed the basis of an Information Collection Request (ICR) submitted to OMB in 2008. The ICR was approved in the fall of 2009, and the first test orders were issued in October 2009.

Despite the fact that the EDSP has only begun to screen chemicals, EPA has been obtaining useful information regarding endocrine-related health effects, as documented by annual reports to Congress (EPA has regulated 79 pesticides on the basis of endocrine effects identified through testing required by the pesticide registration program). Additionally, the Agency plans on implementing the EDSP for pesticides on a routine basis by first issuing orders for pesticides entering Registration Review. The Registration Review program requires all pesticides currently registered to be reevaluated to ensure they meet current scientific and regulatory standards.

While the complexity of the scientific and regulatory process for implementing the EDSP warrant the designation of the EDSP as a “management challenge,” the progress made this year in issuing test orders and fully implementing the EDSP demonstrates that the EDSP should not be regarded as a material weakness.

GAO has stated that EPA’s framework for assessing and managing chemical risks has not yet achieved the goal of protecting human health and the environment and EPA’s effectiveness in assessing and managing chemical risks is hampered in part by limitations on the Agency’s authority to regulate chemicals under TSCA. In a similar vein, OIG believes EPA needs to transform its processes for assessing and controlling toxic chemicals.

EPA has announced its [principles to strengthen US chemical management laws](#), and initiated a comprehensive effort to enhance the Agency’s current chemicals management program within the limits of existing authorities, and will sustain this effort in the FY 2012 President’s Budget. This effort includes:

- Using regulatory mechanisms to fill remaining gaps in critical exposure and health and safety data for chemicals already in commerce and increasing transparency and public access to information on TSCA chemicals;
- Using data from all available sources to prioritize chemicals for assessment and conducting detailed chemical risk assessments to inform and support development and implementation of risk management actions;

- Using all available authorities under TSCA to take immediate and lasting action to eliminate or reduce identified chemical risks and develop safer alternatives; and
- Preventing introduction of unsafe new chemicals into commerce.

Obtaining, Managing and Making Public Chemical Information:

In FY 2012, EPA will continue expanding use of regulatory mechanisms to fill remaining gaps in critical exposure and health and safety data for chemicals already in commerce, improve management of TSCA information resources and maximize their availability and usefulness to the public, including:

- Consider issuing and implementing TSCA Section 4 Test Rules to obtain data needed to evaluate the safety of existing chemicals, including:
 - More than 100 HPV chemicals not sponsored under the HPV Challenge Program;
 - 125 or more chemicals newly identified as HPV chemicals in TSCA Inventory Update Reports submitted to EPA in 2011; and,
 - Several other chemicals including bisphenol A (BPA) and certain nanoscale materials;
- Processing submission of 2011 IUR data reports for chemicals produced in volumes of greater than 25 thousand pounds per year.

- In August 2010, EPA proposed modifications to the IUR rule under Section 8 of TSCA, presenting a range of options for public comment to make the reporting of chemical use information more transparent, more current, more useful, and more useable by the public.
- Increasing transparency by reviewing all new TSCA chemical health and safety studies claimed in FY 2012 as CBI and reviewing 4,400 CBI cases submitted prior to 2010, challenging claims and declassifying studies where appropriate;
- Digitizing over 20,000 TSCA documents received under TSCA Sections 4, 5 and 8, and making those data, where appropriate, available to the public; and,
- Expanding electronic reporting to include all TSCA health and safety submissions and fully deploying 21st century information technology to more effectively and efficiently store and disseminate TSCA information.

Screening and Assessing Chemical Risks:

In FY 2012, EPA will assess the risks of priority chemicals to determine what risk management is needed and to inform and support development and implementation of risk management actions, as appropriate, by:

- Initiating detailed chemical risk assessments of priority chemicals that will inform the need for and support development of risk management actions, with several of

the assessments being completed in FY 2012;

- Developing hazard characterizations for 500 additional HPV chemicals using the data obtained through TSCA test rules, the TSCA IUR and previous voluntary industry submissions, bringing the cumulative total by the end of FY 2012 to 2,165 of the 2,900 HPV chemicals identified prior to the 2011 TSCA IUR;
- Increasing use of intelligent testing approaches to improve our ability to understand chemical risks;
- Developing methodologies and tools to better assess risks from high priority chemicals such as PBT chemicals in consumer products to support risk management actions on these chemicals;
- Analyzing the data EPA has received through its Nanoscale Materials program to understand which nanoscale materials are produced, in what quantities, and what other risk-related data are available. EPA will use this information to understand whether certain nanoscale materials may present risks to human health and the environment and warrant further assessment, testing or other action; and
- Enhancing the RSEI tool to help identify geographic areas with particularly high risk scores associated with toxics releases and the facilities and chemicals responsible for those conditions.

Reducing Chemical Risks:

In FY 2012, the Agency will continue expanding its portfolio of risk management actions, including:

- Advancing consideration and implementation of risk management actions initiated in FY 2010 and continued in FY 2011, including:
 - Consideration of Section 6 use restrictions addressing long chain perfluorinated chemicals (PFCs), hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD), lead wheel weights, and mercury used in switches and certain measuring devices;
 - Consideration of Section 5 Significant New Use Rules (SNURs) addressing; polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), nonylphenol and nonylphenol ethoxylates, elemental mercury in products, benzidine dyes, certain short chain chlorinated paraffins, certain phthalates and hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD); and,
 - Consideration of Section 5(b)(4) chemicals of concern listings addressing eight phthalates, environmental effects of bisphenol A (BPA) to aquatic species, and PBDEs;
- Consider initiating as appropriate new risk management actions in FY 2012, including potential Section 6 use restrictions/prohibitions, potential Section 5 Significant New Use Rules and potential Section 5(b)(4) chemicals of concern listings, informed and supported by the ten detailed chemical risk assessments to be initiated and completed in FY 2012 (see Assessment section below);
- Proposing, evaluating public comments and developing two final regulations implementing ten actions mandated under the recently enacted TSCA Title VI (Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Act) establishing national emission standards for formaldehyde in new composite wood products - the statute requires EPA to finalize and promulgate these regulations by January 1, 2013;
- Initiating stewardship activities including commitments from industry to adopt viable safer alternatives, safer best practices, voluntary withdrawal of dangerous chemicals and/or products from the market, and stewardship programs to reduce emissions; and
- Promoting development of proven safer chemicals, chemical management practices and technologies by assessing risks and efficacy of alternatives associated with existing chemicals which present significant risks.
- Improving rulemaking and increasing electronic reporting under TSCA to bolster compliance at high-risk chemical manufacturing facilities under the *Regaining*

Ground: Increasing Compliance in Critical Areas initiative.

EPA has and will continue to work closely with other federal agencies to identify and address chemical risks.

9. Need for a National Environmental Policy

Summary of Challenge: OIG believes that a national environmental policy is needed to help EPA and other federal agencies ensure a comprehensive approach to environmental protection. While EPA's 2006-2011 Strategic Plan includes cross-media initiatives, it does not describe national goals that go beyond EPA's current mission and goal structure. OIG notes that Congress needs to provide EPA and other federal agencies the capacity to identify and manage environmental problems of national significance. Further, Congress and the Administration should examine ways to leverage resources. The Administration should propose to Congress the creation of expert panels to formulate a national environmental policy and subsequent quadrennial reviews of federal responsibilities.

Agency Response: OIG's report asserts that there is no overarching environmental policy or framework governing environmental issues that cut across the federal government. In fact, a national environmental policy does exist in the form of authorizing statutory goals and mandates embodied in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and in the various media-specific authorities under which EPA and other agencies operate. For example, NEPA provides as its "purpose:"

To declare a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable

harmony between man and his environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

EPA is organized consistent with its Congressional statutes, and this is entirely appropriate. Reorganizing the agency in some other manner to create more integration across media would simply create new stovepipes of a different nature. Under any organizational structure, EPA and the federal agencies must use matrix management. For example, if organized by function as suggested in the draft report (e.g., separate offices for standard-setting, monitoring, permitting, enforcement), there would have to be subunits within each of the major programs to deal with specific media (a water subunit within the Enforcement Office). Those subunits would then have to coordinate across the Agency (all water subunits within the various offices would have to coordinate standard setting, monitoring, permitting, etc.). It is entirely possible that, if the Agency had been structured along functional lines, we would now be bemoaning the fragmented nature of water regulations.

Efforts are also ongoing to assure intra-agency coordination across media. EPA uses high-level, cross-agency councils and committees to address coordination on topics such as science, environmental justice, Indian policy, agriculture, international activities, performance management, and information management. EPA has also established operating procedures to guarantee cross-program engagement on rules and policies. In

addition, EPA establishes issue-specific initiatives as needed to deal with cross-media concerns. For example, EPA recently launched a cross-program initiative on the regulation of electric utilities. An initiative is also underway to better harmonize EPA's place-based activities.

EPA has had considerable success in achieving its mission, and is confident that success will continue in the future. The Agency's mission is already guided by statements of national policy and specific national objectives, as outlined in major existing environmental statutes. Like any large organization, EPA must coordinate across disparate internal offices. However, these coordination issues would not disappear if the Agency were reorganized along different lines. Creating a new National Environmental Policy and Quadrennial Review framework would require a large investment of time and resources, but is not likely to substantially improve our environmental results.

10. Oversight of Delegation of States

Summary of Challenge: A critical management challenge for EPA is overseeing its delegation of programs to the states, mostly due to differences between state and federal policies, interpretations, strategies, and priorities. While EPA has improved its oversight, particularly in priority setting and enforcement planning with states, the Agency needs accurate data and consistent policy interpretation to ensure effective oversight of all delegated regulatory and voluntary programs. OIG believes EPA must address the limitations in the availability, quality, and robustness of program implementation and effectiveness data.

Agency Response: EPA acknowledges that state oversight is a very complex and changeable arena. Through federal statutes, implementing regulations, and program design, states are allowed flexibility in how they manage and implement environmental programs. Within EPA, national program managers are directly responsible for state oversight of individual programs. The Agency has committees, workgroups, special projects and initiatives to continuously improve Agency programs delegated to states. Below are a few examples of these programs and the efforts made to enhance oversight or correct issues with state delegation.

Improving Oversight through the State Review Framework:

As noted by OIG, the Enforcement Program's collaboration with the States to develop and implement the State Review Framework (SRF) is the cornerstone of efforts in that program to improve oversight. The SRF is a program management tool used to provide consistent assessment of EPA and State core Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and Resources Conservation and Recovery Act enforcement and compliance assurance programs. The Framework enables assessment of program effectiveness and identification of areas for management improvement that is consistent across all EPA Regions and States. The Framework was designed collaboratively by EPA and the Environmental Council of the States in 2004.

Based on the data and information from the SRF evaluations, on July 2, 2009, the Administrator asked the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, and Office of Water, in consultation with the States, to identify concrete steps that EPA can take to enhance public transparency

about water enforcement programs, strengthen program performance, and transform the information systems that support both water quality and compliance programs.

A Clean Water Action Plan was subsequently developed, finalized and submitted to the Administrator on October 15, 2009. The Plan proposed three main actions to address water pollution challenges: (1) revamp the water enforcement program to focus on the pollution sources that present the greatest threat to water quality; (2) strengthen oversight of state permitting and enforcement programs to improve results and provide greater consistency; and (3) improve transparency and accountability, and invest in 21st century technology to provide more accurate and useful information to the public and increase pressure for better compliance performance. On June 22, 2010, OECA and OW jointly issued interim guidance to the regions and the states to immediately initiate and implement certain actions, as outlined in the Plan, to strengthen performance in the NPDES program.

Strengthening State-EPA Implementation of Water Programs:

Beginning in June 2008, ECOS Officers asked the Agency to provide more collaboration at the national level to meet the challenges of increasing workload and declining resources. In November of 2008 work with the States culminated in the creation of the Partnership Council of the Office of Water and States (PCOWS) to 'test' the early and ongoing engagement of the States in planning, budgeting, and implementation activities for the national water program. Since its creation, PCOWS has met four times to discuss strategic

priorities with the States, to ensure that core and key program activities are given appropriate priority in budget decisions, and to identify opportunities to maximize resources and reduce barriers in support of key joint priorities.

Improving State-EPA Collaborations through the NEPPS

Through the National Environmental Performance Partnership System EPA and the states have developed a working relationship based on a clearer understanding of mutual issues and priorities and improved allocation of roles and responsibilities. Building on this successful platform, EPA and the states are working together to share the workload more efficiently and effectively to achieve environmental and public health outcomes. In FY2011, EPA and states will be collaborating on a focused effort to identify opportunities for enhanced worksharing and resource and workload flexibility in order to maintain the effectiveness of core programs, particularly in light of widespread state budget reductions due to the economic downturn.

11. Ensuring Consistent Environmental Enforcement Compliance

Summary of Challenge: GAO reports that while EPA has improved its oversight of state enforcement programs by implementing the State Review Framework (SRF), the Agency still needs to address significant weaknesses in how states enforce their environmental laws in accordance with federal requirements. Specifically, GAO states that EPA needs to identify the cause of poorly performing state enforcement programs, inform the public about how well states are implementing their enforcement responsibilities, and assess the performance

of regional offices in carrying out their state oversight responsibilities. The Agency must also address problems in enforcement data and reporting.

Agency Response: In FY 2004, the Agency initiated the State Review Framework (SRF) to address concerns about consistency in the minimum level of enforcement activity across states and the oversight of state programs by EPA regions. The SRF uses 12 core elements to assess enforcement activities across three key programs: the Clean Air Act Stationary Sources (Title V), the Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C. The 12 core elements include data completeness, data accuracy, timeliness of data entry, completion of work plan commitments, inspection coverage, completeness of inspection reports, identification of alleged violations, identification of significant noncompliance, ensuring return to compliance, timely and appropriate enforcement, calculation of gravity and economic benefit penalty components, and final assessed penalties and their collection. The first round of reviews of 54 state and territorial programs was completed in 2007.

During 2007-2008, EPA evaluated the first full round of the SRF to identify ways to streamline the reviews and other opportunities for further improvements. Based on the reviews and the evaluation, the Agency identified four areas that were recurring issues across states and programs: data completeness and accuracy; failure to identify and report significant non-compliance and high priority violations; failure to take timely enforcement; and failure to calculate and document penalties. In September 2008, the Agency made key improvements and initiated Round 2, which

included additional and enhanced training for regions and states, streamlined reporting through a standard template, clearer elements, improved metrics, more explicit guidance on incorporating local agencies into reviews, better understanding of where consistency is important, a streamlined review of reports, tracking and management of the implementation of recommendations, and additional steps for communication and coordination between regions and states.

The current SRF outlines the process for uniformly addressing significant problems identified in state programs. First, the region and state define the state's attributes and deficiencies and develop a schedule for implementing needed changes. Second, the region and state jointly develop a plan to address performance, using established mechanisms such as Performance Partnership Agreements, Performance Partnership Grants, or categorical grant agreements to codify the plans. Third, the region and state manage and monitor implementation of the plan to ensure progress as planned and to identify and address issues as they arise. Thirty-four Round 2 SRF reviews will be completed by the end of 2010, including six reviews of Regional Direct Implementation Programs.

In 2009, EPA began to make the SRF reports publicly available on the Internet. Recent enhancements to EPA's website enable the Agency to also publish on the Internet the recommendations for improvement from the reviews and the status of their implementation. By making this information public, EPA has increased the accountability of environmental enforcement programs.

In FY 2011, EPA initiated an effort to improve oversight of state enforcement programs. EPA will streamline and align

SRF metrics with the principles of the Clean Water Act Action Plan. This will ensure that state programs are addressing the most important problems and the most significant violations. EPA expects that this re-focusing of state programs will improve performance by directing limited resources where they are most needed. Also, as part of the streamlining effort, EPA will develop a process to review and correct state data on an annual basis. Second, EPA will make public, via the internet, key information about state program performance gathered through oversight. Third, EPA will be integrating oversight of state NPDES permitting and enforcement programs which will address performance issues resulting from the bifurcated program structure in many states and regions.

EPA has made substantial progress in improving state programs through the SRF. The SRF will help maintain a level of consistency across state programs, ensuring that states meet minimum standards and implement fair and consistent enforcement of environmental laws across the country. EPA will continue to analyze trends in findings and track corrective actions that result from the SRF, to ensure continuing improvement in state performance.

12. Limited Capability to Respond to Cyber Security Attacks

Summary of Challenge: OIG believes that EPA has limited capacity to effectively respond to external network threats and needs to develop an Agency-wide action plan to investigate and combat current threats. Although EPA currently monitors network traffic to identify hostile traffic at its Internet choke points, the Agency remains challenged because it does not have the resources (in equipment or staff) to adequately assess attacks against its

infrastructure. The Agency needs to aggressively enhance its cyber security capabilities and address security weaknesses to strengthen its ability to detect and respond to network attacks.

Agency Response: EPA does not fully agree with OIG's assertion. However, it does acknowledge that, like other federal agencies, detecting, remediating or eradicating malicious software or Advanced Persistent Threats (APT) is a challenge for the Agency. The Agency has taken steps to increase security awareness and will continue to manage the threat through Agency-wide vigilance and improved detection capabilities.

Last year, the Agency affirmed a position to support continuous monitoring across the Information Technology (IT) infrastructure, and has made significant investments in technology to provide improved capability and increased visibility in the Agency's network. The Agency is implementing these new capabilities across the enterprise and is on-track to roll out this capability to ~24,000 Agency workstations. Also, the Agency has heightened awareness and vigilance across the Agency's Information Security Officer (ISO) community - sponsoring training opportunities for Agency ISOs and incorporating an entire security track into the Agency's Skillport e-Learning portal.

In addition to in-house capabilities, EPA relies on relationships with other Federal Agencies (e.g., Department of Homeland Security, Federal Bureau of Investigation) and the vendor community to augment the Agency's cyber security capabilities - providing OEI information that can be used to detect and defend Agency IT resources. This community-based approach serves the entire Government well by providing EPA valuable information and intelligence that

may not have been obtained otherwise. In addition to these relationships, EPA is leveraging existing contracts to augment existing contractor staff, and is pursuing additional contract support specifically focused on the detection of Advanced Persistent Threats (APT).

The Agency relies on a community of distributed Information Security Officials to effectively manage the security of IT resources. The Agency is working to ensure that the Information Security Officials are properly recruited, trained, and equipped to meet current and future security requirements. The security of Agency resources is not tied to any single tool, but rather it is tied to a knowledgeable, trained community of security professionals who can effectively utilize available resources to protect the integrity of Agency IT assets. EPA will develop Plans of Actions and Milestones (POAM) to specifically address the actions required to improve how the Agency can better recruit, develop, and train the Information Security Officials throughout the Agency.

13. Improving the Development and Use of Environmental Information

Summary of Challenge: According to GAO, while EPA has invested considerable time and resources into improving the environmental data needed to protect the environment, significant gaps remain in environmental data needed in developing, assessing, and refining environmental policy, including developing measures to gauge the effectiveness of that policy to produce desired outcomes. For example, improved data is needed to focus the Agency's efforts on the protection of the nation's streams, rivers, bays, lakes, and oceans.

Agency Response: EPA's statutory and programmatic structure has driven the Agency to collect environmental and exposure data in a fragmented fashion. GAO believes that EPA should emphasize the development and use of environmental indicators and information as a strategic resource and as a mechanism for ranking resource allocation and measuring success of the Agency's policies and programs.

EPA acknowledges the challenges it faces in improving the development and use of environmental information. However, the Agency believes the issues raised by GAO extend beyond the scope of the Agency's responsibility. EPA lacks the statutory authorities and the resources, to collect and manage environmental data and information as would be necessary to address the challenge. GAO cites the past proposal to establish a Bureau of Environmental Statistics (BES) as a step to address the challenge. While EPA does not take a position on this proposal, the Agency notes that the proposal would require Congressional leaders to enact legislation to establish a BES or equivalent.

14. Addressing Workforce and Infrastructure Issues

Summary of Challenge: GAO believes that EPA lacks a comprehensive assessment of its workload, workforce, and organizational structure needed to cost effectively meet its strategic goals. GAO states that until EPA performs such an assessment and more clearly aligns its workforce planning with its strategic goals, it is at risk of not having the appropriately skilled workforce it needs to effectively achieve its mission.

Agency Response: As part of ongoing resource management efforts, EPA has been exploring how to maximize the productivity

of its limited staff and other resources. During each year's budget process, EPA reviews the staffing and funding levels, and allocation to address all activities. The Agency currently acknowledges Workforce Planning as an internal control issue under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and has a study underway that will provide critical background information for Agency leadership to consider when making budget allocation decisions.

In February 2009, the Agency procured a contractor to conduct a two-part workload benchmarking study of six major functions that it shares with other federal agencies (i.e., financial management, scientific research, regulatory development, enforcement, environmental monitoring, and permitting). The study will help EPA expand its understanding of workload drivers, major products, and staffing allocation alternatives to consider in these six functional areas.

In June 2010, the Agency launched an EPA workload benchmarking baseline survey, the first part of the two-part study. The survey was sent to about 1,200 front-line managers whose staff work in one or more of the six functional areas across EPA Headquarters and Regional offices. The survey was completed in July 2010 with an 83 percent response rate. The contractor recently finalized the report summarizing the baseline survey results, including workload, drivers, and products by each functional work area and by program and office, including regional variation. As a baseline study, this report will not provide information sufficient to determine changes in workforce levels at this time.

The Agency launched the second part of the study in February 2011. The results will be used to compare EPA's data to other federal

agencies (with comparable functions) and identify potential best practices and/or methodologies that EPA could potentially adopt. The second part of this study is scheduled for completion in September 2011.

In addition, EPA amended the OCFO FY 2012 annual planning and budget guidance to strengthen the current annual planning and budget processes to help address this challenge. A more explicit requirement was added to more fully describe workload needs in determining FTEs needed to accomplish Agency goals: "...Congressional appropriation staff had alerted us to the need for stronger, more detailed justification for FTE requests." The guidance required that the Agency's offices "be prepared to describe specific functions and workload and to provide backup analysis if asked." In addition, EPA agreed to incorporate this change in its next (multi-year) policy document.

EPA USER FEE PROGRAM

In FY 2012, EPA will have several user fee programs in operation. These user fee programs and proposals are as follows:

Current Fees: Pesticides

The FY 2012 Budget reflects the continued collection of Maintenance Fees for review of existing pesticide registrations, and Enhanced Registration Service Fees for the accelerated review of new pesticide registration applications.

- **Pesticides Maintenance Fee Extension**

The Maintenance Fee provides funding for the Reregistration and Registration Review programs and a certain percentage supports the processing of applications involving “me-too” or inert ingredients. In FY 2012, the Agency expects to collect \$22 million in Maintenance Fees under current law.

- **Enhanced Registration Services**

Entities seeking to register pesticides for use in the United States pay a fee at the time the registration action request is submitted to EPA specifically for the accelerated pesticide registration decision service. This process has introduced new pesticides to the market more quickly. In FY 2012, the Agency expects to collect \$15 million in Enhanced Registration Service Fees under current law.

Current Fees: Other

- **Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fee**

Since 1989, the Pre-Manufacturing Notifications (PMN) Fee has been collected

for the review and processing of new chemical pre-manufacturing notifications submitted to EPA by the chemical industry. These fees are paid at the time of submission of the PMN for review by EPA’s Toxic Substances program. PMN fees are authorized by the Toxic Substances Control Act and contain a cap on the amount the Agency may charge for a PMN review. EPA is authorized to collect up to \$1.8 million in PMN fees in FY 2012 under current law.

- **Lead Accreditation and Certification Fee**

The Toxic Substances Control Act, Title IV, Section 402(a)(3), mandates the development of a schedule of fees for persons operating lead training programs accredited under the 402/404 rule and for lead-based paint contractors certified under this rule. The training programs ensure that lead paint abatement is done safely. Fees collected for this activity are deposited in the U.S. Treasury. EPA estimates that \$7 million will be deposited in FY 2012.

- **Motor Vehicle and Engine Compliance Program Fee**

This fee is authorized by the Clean Air Act of 1990 and is administered by the Air and Radiation Program. Fee collections began in August 1992. Initially, this fee was imposed on manufacturers of light-duty vehicles, light- and heavy-duty trucks and motorcycles. The fees cover EPA’s cost of certifying new engines and vehicles and monitoring compliance of in-use engines and vehicles. In 2004, EPA promulgated a rule that updated existing fees and established fees for newly-regulated vehicles and engines. The fees established for new compliance programs are also imposed on

manufacturers of heavy-duty, in-use, and non-road vehicles and engines, including large diesel and gas equipment (earthmovers, tractors, forklifts, compressors, etc.), handheld and non-handheld utility engines (chainsaws, weed-whackers, leaf-blowers, lawnmowers, tillers, etc.), marine (boat motors, watercraft, jet-skis), locomotive, aircraft and recreational vehicles (off-road motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles). In 2009, EPA added fees for evaporative requirements for non-road engines. EPA intends to apply certification fees to additional industry sectors as new programs are developed. In FY 2012, EPA expects to collect \$28.1 million from this fee.

By FY 2012, EPA plans to have updated the fees rule to collect an additional \$7 million annually compared to FY 2011. This \$7 million reflects new costs that EPA will incur due to vehicle and fuels data systems and lab modernization. To offset these increases, EPA will update its existing Motor Vehicle and Engine Compliance (MVEC) fee program and propose a new Fuels Fee Program that will increase Agency fee collections by approximately \$7.0 million annually.³³ This includes:

- Updating the existing MVEC fee to capture expanded cost-recoverable activities associated with the development, operation, and maintenance of the Agency's engine and vehicle compliance information system. This action is estimated to increase fee collections by about \$2.0 million annually.
 - Updating the existing MVEC Fee Rule to recover costs of the Lab Modernization Project currently being funded with Agency funds. This action is estimated to increase fee collections by about \$3.0 million annually.
- Initiating a rulemaking to establish a new Fuels Program Fee to recover eligible costs associated with the implementation of the new Renewable Fuels program and other core Fuels program activities, including the registration and reporting on fuels and fuel additives. This action is estimated to increase fee collections by about \$2.0 million annually.

³³ Note that this estimated increased fee revenue is contingent upon the lab receiving funding identified to date.

Fee Proposals: Pesticides

- **Pesticides Tolerance Fee**

A tolerance is the maximum legal limit of a pesticide residue in and on food commodities and animal feed. In 1954, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) authorized the collection of fees for the establishment of tolerances on raw agricultural commodities and in food commodities. The collection of this fee has been blocked by the Pesticides Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) through 2012. Legislative language will be submitted to allow for the collection of Pesticide Tolerance fees beginning in FY 2012.

- **Enhanced Registration Services**

Legislative language will be submitted proposing to publish a new fee schedule to collect an additional \$17 million in FY 2012 to better align fee collections with program costs. Currently those who directly benefit from EPA's registration services cover only a fraction of the costs to operate the program, leaving the general taxpayer to shoulder the remaining burden.

- **Pesticides Maintenance Fee Extension**

Legislative language will be submitted to allow the collection of an additional \$25 million in order to more closely align fee collections with program costs. The President's Budget proposes to relieve the burden on the general taxpayer and finance the costs of operating the Reregistration program from those who directly benefit from EPA's reregistration and registration review activities.

- **Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest**

Legislative language will be submitted to authorize the collection of user charges to support the development of an electronic manifesting system for generators and transporters of hazardous waste. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requires transporters of hazardous waste to document information on the waste's generator, destination, quantity, and route. Currently the tracking system relies on paper copies that are not frequently digitized for data analysis or quality control. The President's Budget proposes to collect fees from users of the electronic manifesting system. Use of electronic records will allow EPA to more efficiently monitor and analyze future waste shipments. Full implementation of the electronic system may reduce industry reporting costs under RCRA by \$200 million to \$400 million annually.

Fee Proposals: Other

- **Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fee**

Under the current fee structure, the Agency would collect \$1.8 million in FY 2012. Legislative language will be submitted to remove the statutory cap in the Toxic Substances Control Act on Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fees. In FY 2012, EPA expects to collect an additional \$4 million by removing the statutory cap.

- **Energy Star Fees**

The President's Budget proposes to begin collecting user fees from product manufacturers who seek to label their products under EPA's Energy Star program. Since 1992, the Energy Star label has served as an indicator of energy efficiency, helping

consumers and businesses select qualifying products and, increasingly, Energy Star products have qualified for special rebates, tax exemptions or credits, and procurement preferences. Fee collection would start in 2013 after EPA undertakes a rulemaking process to determine products to be covered by fees and the level of fees, and to ensure that a fee system would not discourage manufacturers from participating in the program or result in a loss of environmental benefits.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

In FY 2012, the Agency begins its sixteenth year of operation of the Working Capital Fund (WCF). It is a revolving fund, authorized by law to finance a cycle of operations, where the costs of goods and services provided are charged to users on a fee-for-service basis. The funds received are available without fiscal year limitation, to continue operations and to replace capital equipment. EPA's WCF was implemented under the authority of Section 403 of the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 and EPA's FY 1997 Appropriations Act. Permanent WCF authority was contained in the Agency's FY 1998 Appropriations Act.

The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) initiated the WCF in FY 1997 as part of an effort to: (1) be accountable to Agency offices, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Congress; (2) increase the efficiency of the administrative services provided to program offices; and (3) increase customer service and responsiveness. The Agency has a WCF Board which provides policy and planning oversight and advises the CFO regarding the WCF financial position. The Board, chaired by the Associate Chief Financial Officer, is composed of twenty-three permanent members from the program and regional offices.

Four Agency activities, provided in FY 2011, will continue into FY 2012. These are the Agency's information technology and telecommunications operations, managed by the Office of Environmental Information, Agency postage costs, managed by the Office of Administration and Resources Management, and the Agency's core accounting system and relocation services, which are both managed by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer. Two new

functions, Background Investigations, managed by the Office of Administration and Resources Management, and Invitational Travel, managed by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, are also being proposed for FY 2012.

The Agency's FY 2012 budget request includes resources for these six activities in each National Program Manager's submission, totaling approximately \$206.4 million. These estimated resources may be increased to incorporate program office's additional service needs during the operating year. To the extent that these increases are subject to Congressional reprogramming notifications, the Agency will comply with all applicable requirements. In FY 2012, the Agency will continue to market its information technology and relocation services to other Federal agencies in an effort to deliver high quality services external to EPA, which will result in lower costs to EPA customers.

ACRONYMS

AEA: Atomic Energy Act, as amended, and Reorganization Plan #3

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

ADEA: Age Discrimination in Employment Act

AHERA: Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act

AHPA: Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act

ASHAA: Asbestos in Schools Hazard Abatement Act

APA: Administrative Procedures Act

ASTCA: Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act

BEACH Act of 2000: Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act

BRERA: Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

CAA: Clean Air Act

CAAA: Clean Air Act Amendments

CCA: Clinger Cohen Act

CCAA: Canadian Clean Air Act

CEPA: Canadian Environmental Protection Act

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1980)

CFOA: Chief Financial Officers Act

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CICA: Competition in Contracting Act

CRA: Civil Rights Act

CSA: Computer Security Act

CWPPR: Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act of 1990

CWA: Clean Water Act

CZARA: Coastal Zone Management Act Reauthorization Amendments

CZMA: Coastal Zone Management Act

DPA: Deepwater Ports Act

DREAA: Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

ECRA: Economic Cleanup Responsibility Act

EFOIA: Electronic Freedom of Information Act

EPAA: Environmental Programs Assistance Act

EPAAR: EPA Acquisition Regulations

EPCA: Energy Policy and Conservation Act

EPACT: Energy Policy Act

EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act

ERD&DAA: Environmental Research, Development and Demonstration Authorization Act

ESA: Endangered Species Act

ESECA: Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act

FACA: Federal Advisory Committee Act

FAIR: Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act

FCMA: Fishery Conservation and Management Act

FEPCA: Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act; enacted as amendments to FIFRA.

FFDCA: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

FGCAA: Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act

FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

FLPMA: Federal Land Policy and Management Act

FMFIA: Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act

FOIA: Freedom of Information Act

FPAS: Federal Property and Administration Services Act

FPA: Federal Pesticide Act

FPPA: Federal Pollution Prevention Act

FPR: Federal Procurement Regulation

FQPA: Food Quality Protection Act

FRA: Federal Register Act

FSA: Food Security Act

FUA: Fuel Use Act

FWCA: Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

FWPCA: Federal Water Pollution and Control Act (aka CWA)

GISRA: Government Information Security Reform Act

GMRA: Government Management Reform Act

GPRA: Government Performance and Results Act

HMTA: Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

HSWA: Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments

IGA: Inspector General Act

IPA: Intergovernmental Personnel Act

IPIA: Improper Payments Information Act

ISTEA: Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act

LPA-US/MX-BR: 1983 La Paz Agreement on US/Mexico Border Region

MPPRCA: Marine Plastic Pollution, Research and Control Act of 1987

MPRSA: Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act

NAAEC: North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation

NAAQS: National Ambient Air Quality Standard

NAWCA: North American Wetlands Conservation Act

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act

NIPDWR: National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations

NISA: National Invasive Species Act of 1996

ODA: Ocean Dumping Act

OPA: The Oil Pollution Act

OWBPA: Older Workers Benefit Protection Act

PBA: Public Building Act

PFCRA: Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act

PHSA: Public Health Service Act

PLIRRA: Pollution Liability Insurance and Risk Retention Act

PR: Privacy Act

PRA: Paperwork Reduction Act

QCA: Quiet Communities Act

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RLBPHRA: Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act

RFA: Regulatory Flexibility Act

RICO: Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act

SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

SBREFA: Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

SBLRBRERA: Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

SDWA: Safe Drinking Water Act

SICEA: Steel Industry Compliance Extension Act

SMCRA: Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act

SPA: Shore Protection Act of 1988

SWDA: Solid Waste Disposal Act

TCA: Tribal Cooperative Agreement

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

UMRA: Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

UMTRLWA: Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Land Withdrawal Act

USC: United States Code

USTCA: Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act

WQA: Water Quality Act of 1987

WRDA: Water Resources Development Act

WSRA: Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

WWWQA: Wet Weather Water Quality Act of 2000

STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS

Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2010 Enacted (X1000)	FY 2011 Annualized CR (X1000)	FY 2012 Goal/ Objective	FY 2012 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring and data collection activities in support of the PM _{2.5} monitoring network and associated program costs.	\$42,500.0	\$38,250.0	Goal 1, Obj. 2	\$34,000.0
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring and data collection activities in support of the air toxics monitoring.	\$12,350.0	\$12,350.0	Goal 1, Obj. 2	\$9,850.0
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring procurement activities in support of the NAAQS			Goal 1, Obj. 2	\$15,000.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2010 Enacted (X1000)	FY 2011 Annualized CR (X1000)	FY 2012 Goal/ Objective	FY 2012 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Sections 105, 106	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA; Multi-jurisdictional organizations (non-profit organizations whose boards of directors or membership is made up of CAA section 302(b) agency officers and whose mission is to support the continuing environmental programs of the States); Interstate air quality control region designated pursuant to section 107 of the CAA or of implementing section 176A, or section 184 NOTE: only the Ozone Transport Commission is eligible.	Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program support costs, including monitoring activities (section 105); Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA (sections 103 and 106); Supporting training for CAA section 302(b) air pollution control agency staff (sections 103 and 105); Supporting research, investigative and demonstration projects (section 103).	\$171,130.0 105 grants \$600.0 106 grants Total: \$226,580.0	\$175,380.0 105 grants \$600.0 106 grants Total: \$226,580.0	Goal 1, Obj. 2	\$246,050.0 105 grants \$600.0 106 grants Total: \$305,500.0
Radon	TSCA, Sections 10 and 306;	State Agencies, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in the development and implementation of programs for the assessment and mitigation of radon.	\$8,074.0	\$8,074.0	Goal 1, Obj. 2	\$8,074.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2010 Enacted (X1000)	FY 2011 Annualized CR (X1000)	FY 2012 Goal/ Objective	FY 2012 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Water Pollution Control (Section 106)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 106; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Interstate Agencies	Develop and carry out surface and ground water pollution control programs, including NPDES permits, TMDLs, WQ standards, monitoring, and NPS control activities.	\$229,264.0	\$229,264.0	Goal 2, Obj. 2	\$250,264.0
Nonpoint Source (NPS – Section 319)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 319(h); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement EPA-approved state and Tribal nonpoint source management programs and fund priority projects as selected by the state.	\$200,857.0	\$200,857.0	Goal 2, Obj. 2	\$164,757.0
Wetlands Program Development	FWPCA, as amended, Section 104 (b)(3); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Local Governments, Tribes, Interstate Organizations, Intertribal Consortia, Non-Profit Organizations	To develop new wetland programs or enhance existing programs for the protection, management and restoration of wetland resources.	\$16,830.0	\$16,830.0	Goal 2, Obj. 2	\$15,167.0
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	SDWA, Section 1443(a); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assistance to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health.	\$105,700.0	\$105,700.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$109,700.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2010 Enacted (X1000)	FY 2011 Annualized CR (X1000)	FY 2012 Goal/ Objective	FY 2012 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Underground Injection Control (UIC)	SDWA, Section 1443(b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement and enforce regulations that protect underground sources of drinking water by controlling Class I-VI underground injection wells.	\$10,891.0	\$10,891.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$11,109.0
Beaches Protection	BEACH Act of 2000; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Local Governments	Develop and implement programs for monitoring and notification of conditions for coastal recreation waters adjacent to beaches or similar points of access that are used by the public.	\$9,900.0	\$9,900.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$9,900.0
Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	RCRA, Section 3011; FY 1999 Appropriations Act (PL 105-276); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Development & Implementation of Hazardous Waste Programs	\$103,346.0	\$103,346.0	Goal 3, Obj. 2	\$103,412.0
Brownfields	CERCLA, as amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (P.L. 107-118); GMRA (1990); FGCAA.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Build and support Brownfields programs which will assess contaminated properties, oversee private party cleanups, provide cleanup support through low interest loans, and provide certainty for liability related issues.	\$49,495.0	\$49,495.0	Goal 3, Obj. 1	\$49,495.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2010 Enacted (X1000)	FY 2011 Annualized CR (X1000)	FY 2012 Goal/ Objective	FY 2012 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Underground Storage Tanks (UST)	SWDA, as amended by the Superfund Reauthorization Amendments of 1986 (Subtitle I), Section 2007(f), 42 U.S.C. 6916(f)(2); EPC Act of 2005, Title XV – Ethanol and Motor Fuels, Subtitle B – Underground Storage Tank Compliance, Sections 1521-1533, P.L. 109-58, 42 U.S.C. 15801.	States	Provide funding for States' underground storage tanks and to support direct UST implementation programs.	\$2,500.0	\$2,500.0	Goal 3, Obj. 3	\$1,550.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2010 Enacted (X1000)	FY 2011 Annualized CR (X1000)	FY 2012 Goal/ Objective	FY 2012 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Pesticides Program Implementation	FIFRA, Sections 20 and 23; the FY 1999 Appropriations Act (PL 105-276); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement the following programs through grants to States, Tribes, partners, and supporters: Certification and Training (C&T) / Worker Protection, Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP) Field Activities, Pesticides in Water, Tribal Program, and Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program.	\$11,670.0 – States formula (includes \$246.0 PREP) \$800.0 Tribal \$500.0 PESP \$550.0 EJ Total: \$13,520.0	\$11,670.0 – States formula (includes \$246.0 PREP) \$800.0 Tribal \$500.0 PESP \$550.0 EJ Total: \$13,520.0	Goal 4, Obj. 1	\$11,390.0 – States formula (includes \$246.0 PREP) \$800.0 Tribal \$500.0 PESP \$450.0 EJ Total: \$13,140.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2010 Enacted (X1000)	FY 2011 Annualized CR (X1000)	FY 2012 Goal/ Objective	FY 2012 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Lead	TSCA, Sections 10 and 404 (g); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement the lead-based paint activities in the Training and Certification program through EPA-authorized State, territorial and Tribal programs and, in areas without authorization, through direct implementation by the Agency. Activities conducted as part of this program include issuing grants for the training and certification of individuals and firms engaged in lead-based paint abatement and inspection activities and the accreditation of qualified training providers.	<p>\$1,557.0 National Community Based Organizations</p> <p>_____</p> <p>\$8,359.5 404(g) State/ Tribal Certification</p> <p>_____</p> <p>\$4,647.5 404(g) Direct Implementation</p> <p>Total: \$14,564.0</p>	<p>\$1,557.0 National Community Based Organizations</p> <p>_____</p> <p>\$8,359.5 404(g) State/ Tribal Certification</p> <p>_____</p> <p>\$4,647.5 404(g) Direct Implementation</p> <p>Total: \$14,564.0</p>	Goal 4, Obj. 1	<p>\$1,588.0 National Community Based Organizations</p> <p>_____</p> <p>\$8,556.5 404(g) State/ Tribal Certification</p> <p>_____</p> <p>\$4,710.5 404(g) Direct Implementation</p> <p>Total: \$14,855.0</p>

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2010 Enacted (X1000)	FY 2011 Annualized CR (X1000)	FY 2012 Goal/ Objective	FY 2012 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Toxic Substances Compliance	TSCA, Sections 28(a) and 404 (g); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Territories, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, and Territories of the U.S.	Assist in developing, maintaining and implementing compliance monitoring programs for PCBs, asbestos, and Lead Based Paint. In addition, enforcement actions by :1) the Lead Based Paint program, and 2) States that obtained a "waiver" under the Asbestos program.	\$ 1,485.0 Lead \$ 3,614 .0 PCB/Asbestos Total: \$5,099.0	\$ 1,485.0 Lead \$ 3,614 .0 PCB/Asbestos Total: \$5,099.0	Goal 5, Obj. 1	\$1,510.0 Lead \$3,691.0 PCB/Asbestos Total: \$5,201.0
Pesticide Enforcement	FIFRA § 23(a)(1); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Territories, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in implementing cooperative pesticide enforcement programs.	\$18,711.0	\$18,711.0	Goal 5, Obj. 1	\$19,085.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2010 Enacted (X1000)	FY 2011 Annualized CR (X1000)	FY 2012 Goal/ Objective	FY 2012 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN, aka "the Exchange Network")	As appropriate, CAA, Section 103; CWA, Section 104; RCRA, Section 8001; FIFRA, Section 20; TSCA, Sections 10 and 28; MPRSA, Section 203; SDWA, Section 1442; Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, Section 6605; FY 2002 Appropriations Act and FY 2003 Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Interstate Agencies, Tribal Consortium, Other Agencies with Related Environmental Information Activities.	Helps States, territories, Tribes, and intertribal consortia develop the information management and technology (IM/IT) capabilities they need to participate in the Exchange Network, to continue and expand data-sharing programs, and to improve access to environmental information. These grants supplement the Exchange Network investments already being made by States and Tribes.	\$10,000.0	\$10,000.0	ESP OEI	\$10,200.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2010 Enacted (X1000)	FY 2011 Annualized CR (X1000)	FY 2012 Goal/ Objective	FY 2012 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Pollution Prevention	Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, Section 6605; TSCA Section 10; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Provides assistance to States and State entities (i.e., colleges and universities) and Federally-recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia in order to deliver pollution prevention technical assistance to small and medium-sized businesses. A goal of the program is to assist businesses and industries with identifying improved environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source.	\$4,940.0	\$4,940.0	Goal 4, Obj. 2	\$5,039.0
Tribal General Assistance Program	Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act (42 U.S.C. 4368b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribal Governments, Intertribal Consortia	Plan and develop Tribal environmental protection programs.	\$62,875.0	\$62,875.0	Goal 3, Obj. 4	\$71,375.0
Categorical Grant: Multi-Media Tribal Implementation	TCA in annual Appropriations Acts	Tribal Governments	Implement Environmental programs	\$0.0	\$0.0	Goal 3, Obj. 4	\$20,000.0

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2012 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM PROJECTS BY PROGRAM AREA
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Science & Technology					
Clean Air and Climate					
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$9,963.0	\$9,329.3	\$9,963.0	\$9,797.0	(\$166.0)
Climate Protection Program	\$19,797.0	\$20,126.8	\$19,797.0	\$16,345.0	(\$3,452.0)
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$11,443.0	\$12,480.6	\$11,443.0	\$7,650.0	(\$3,793.0)
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	\$2,398.0	\$2,381.7	\$2,398.0	\$0.0	(\$2,398.0)
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	\$91,782.0	\$87,648.2	\$91,782.0	\$100,578.0	\$8,796.0
Subtotal, Clean Air and Climate	\$135,383.0	\$131,966.6	\$135,383.0	\$134,370.0	(\$1,013.0)
Indoor Air and Radiation					
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$453.0	\$485.6	\$453.0	\$210.0	(\$243.0)
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$762.0	\$808.0	\$762.0	\$370.0	(\$392.0)
Radiation: Protection	\$2,095.0	\$1,962.1	\$2,095.0	\$2,096.0	\$1.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$4,176.0	\$4,242.7	\$4,176.0	\$4,082.0	(\$94.0)
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	\$7,486.0	\$7,498.4	\$7,486.0	\$6,758.0	(\$728.0)
Enforcement					
Forensics Support	\$15,351.0	\$15,245.3	\$15,351.0	\$15,326.0	(\$25.0)
Homeland Security					

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection					
<i>Water Sentinel</i>	\$18,576.0	\$13,953.7	\$18,576.0	\$8,632.0	(\$9,944.0)
<i>Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)</i>	\$4,450.0	\$7,001.2	\$4,450.0	\$2,747.0	(\$1,703.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$23,026.0	\$20,954.9	\$23,026.0	\$11,379.0	(\$11,647.0)
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery					
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$24,857.0	\$20,448.7	\$24,857.0	\$17,382.0	(\$7,475.0)
<i>Laboratory Preparedness and Response</i>	\$499.0	\$438.3	\$499.0	\$0.0	(\$499.0)
<i>Safe Building</i>	\$1,996.0	\$1,225.2	\$1,996.0	\$0.0	(\$1,996.0)
<i>Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)</i>	\$14,305.0	\$15,585.7	\$14,305.0	\$12,696.0	(\$1,609.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$41,657.0	\$37,697.9	\$41,657.0	\$30,078.0	(\$11,579.0)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$593.0	\$593.0	\$593.0	\$579.0	(\$14.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$65,276.0	\$59,245.8	\$65,276.0	\$42,036.0	(\$23,240.0)
IT / Data Management / Security					
IT / Data Management	\$4,385.0	\$4,054.0	\$4,385.0	\$4,108.0	(\$277.0)
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations					
<i>Rent</i>	\$33,947.0	\$34,102.2	\$33,947.0	\$35,661.0	\$1,714.0
<i>Utilities</i>	\$19,177.0	\$21,934.3	\$19,177.0	\$20,195.0	\$1,018.0
<i>Security</i>	\$10,260.0	\$9,218.0	\$10,260.0	\$10,714.0	\$454.0
<i>Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)</i>	\$9,534.0	\$7,587.2	\$9,534.0	\$9,951.0	\$417.0

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$72,918.0	\$72,841.7	\$72,918.0	\$76,521.0	\$3,603.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$72,918.0	\$72,841.7	\$72,918.0	\$76,521.0	\$3,603.0
Pesticides Licensing					
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$3,750.0	\$4,146.4	\$3,750.0	\$3,839.0	\$89.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$2,279.0	\$2,285.9	\$2,279.0	\$2,448.0	\$169.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$537.0	\$505.1	\$537.0	\$544.0	\$7.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	\$6,566.0	\$6,937.4	\$6,566.0	\$6,831.0	\$265.0
Research: Air, Climate and Energy					
Research: Air, Climate and Energy					
<i>Global Change</i>	\$20,822.0	\$19,646.9	\$20,822.0	\$20,805.0	(\$17.0)
<i>Clean Air</i>	\$81,605.0	\$74,670.2	\$81,605.0	\$83,102.0	\$1,497.0
<i>Research: Air, Climate and Energy (other activities)</i>	\$9,022.0	\$8,441.0	\$9,022.0	\$4,093.0	(\$4,929.0)
Subtotal, Research: Air, Climate and Energy	\$111,449.0	\$102,758.1	\$111,449.0	\$108,000.0	(\$3,449.0)
Subtotal, Research: Air, Climate and Energy	\$111,449.0	\$102,758.1	\$111,449.0	\$108,000.0	(\$3,449.0)
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources					
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources					
<i>Drinking Water</i>	\$49,103.0	\$50,346.0	\$49,103.0	\$52,495.0	\$3,392.0
<i>Water Quality</i>	\$61,918.0	\$58,586.9	\$61,918.0	\$66,229.0	\$4,311.0
<i>Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources (other activities)</i>	\$52.0	\$0.0	\$52.0	\$52.0	\$0.0

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Subtotal, Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	\$111,073.0	\$108,932.9	\$111,073.0	\$118,776.0	\$7,703.0
Subtotal, Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	\$111,073.0	\$108,932.9	\$111,073.0	\$118,776.0	\$7,703.0
Research: Sustainable Communities					
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities					
<i>Human Health</i>	\$54,180.0	\$54,324.6	\$53,180.0	\$45,392.0	(\$8,788.0)
<i>Ecosystems</i>	\$71,698.0	\$68,805.1	\$70,698.0	\$60,905.0	(\$10,793.0)
<i>Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities (other activities)</i>	\$62,217.0	\$59,873.0	\$62,217.0	\$64,729.0	\$2,512.0
Subtotal, Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$188,095.0	\$183,002.7	\$186,095.0	\$171,026.0	(\$17,069.0)
Subtotal, Research: Sustainable Communities	\$188,095.0	\$183,002.7	\$186,095.0	\$171,026.0	(\$17,069.0)
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability					
Human Health Risk Assessment	\$42,899.0	\$41,516.4	\$42,899.0	\$42,400.0	(\$499.0)
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability					
<i>Endocrine Disruptors</i>	\$11,350.0	\$12,471.9	\$11,350.0	\$16,883.0	\$5,533.0
<i>Computational Toxicology</i>	\$20,044.0	\$13,929.9	\$20,044.0	\$21,209.0	\$1,165.0
<i>Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability (other activities)</i>	\$46,437.0	\$48,819.3	\$46,437.0	\$57,565.0	\$11,128.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	\$77,831.0	\$75,221.1	\$77,831.0	\$95,657.0	\$17,826.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	\$120,730.0	\$116,737.5	\$120,730.0	\$138,057.0	\$17,327.0
Water: Human Health Protection					
Drinking Water Programs	\$3,637.0	\$3,889.3	\$3,637.0	\$3,787.0	\$150.0

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Congressional Priorities					
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$5,700.0	\$4,568.0	\$5,700.0	\$0.0	(\$5,700.0)
Total, Science & Technology	\$848,049.0	\$817,677.7	\$846,049.0	\$825,596.0	(\$22,453.0)
Environmental Program & Management					
Clean Air and Climate					
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$20,791.0	\$20,664.3	\$20,791.0	\$20,842.0	\$51.0
Climate Protection Program					
<i>Energy STAR</i>	\$52,606.0	\$42,138.0	\$52,606.0	\$55,628.0	\$3,022.0
<i>Methane to markets</i>	\$4,569.0	\$5,272.8	\$4,569.0	\$5,616.0	\$1,047.0
<i>Greenhouse Gas Reporting Registry</i>	\$16,685.0	\$15,990.7	\$16,685.0	\$17,646.0	\$961.0
<i>Climate Protection Program (other activities)</i>	\$39,184.0	\$46,324.6	\$39,184.0	\$32,529.0	(\$6,655.0)
Subtotal, Climate Protection Program	\$113,044.0	\$109,726.1	\$113,044.0	\$111,419.0	(\$1,625.0)
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	\$27,158.0	\$26,195.8	\$27,158.0	\$34,096.0	\$6,938.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$99,619.0	\$103,224.6	\$99,619.0	\$133,822.0	\$34,203.0
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	\$24,446.0	\$23,468.8	\$24,446.0	\$0.0	(\$24,446.0)
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	\$5,934.0	\$6,159.4	\$5,934.0	\$5,612.0	(\$322.0)
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	\$9,840.0	\$9,840.0	\$9,840.0	\$9,495.0	(\$345.0)
Subtotal, Clean Air and Climate	\$300,832.0	\$299,279.0	\$300,832.0	\$315,286.0	\$14,454.0
Indoor Air and Radiation					
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$5,866.0	\$5,408.1	\$5,866.0	\$3,901.0	(\$1,965.0)
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$20,759.0	\$19,253.0	\$20,759.0	\$17,198.0	(\$3,561.0)
Radiation: Protection	\$11,295.0	\$11,433.3	\$11,295.0	\$9,629.0	(\$1,666.0)
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$3,077.0	\$2,827.9	\$3,077.0	\$3,042.0	(\$35.0)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	\$40,997.0	\$38,922.3	\$40,997.0	\$33,770.0	(\$7,227.0)
Brownfields					
Brownfields	\$24,152.0	\$24,465.3	\$24,152.0	\$26,397.0	\$2,245.0
Compliance					
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$25,622.0	\$23,628.3	\$25,622.0	\$0.0	(\$25,622.0)
Compliance Incentives	\$9,560.0	\$8,792.6	\$9,560.0	\$0.0	(\$9,560.0)
Compliance Monitoring	\$99,400.0	\$97,937.7	\$99,400.0	\$119,648.0	\$20,248.0
Subtotal, Compliance	\$134,582.0	\$130,358.6	\$134,582.0	\$119,648.0	(\$14,934.0)
Enforcement					
Civil Enforcement	\$146,636.0	\$145,896.6	\$146,636.0	\$191,404.0	\$44,768.0
Criminal Enforcement	\$49,637.0	\$49,043.2	\$49,637.0	\$51,345.0	\$1,708.0
Enforcement Training	\$3,278.0	\$3,220.0	\$3,278.0	\$0.0	(\$3,278.0)
Environmental Justice	\$7,090.0	\$9,567.4	\$7,090.0	\$7,397.0	\$307.0
NEPA Implementation	\$18,258.0	\$18,313.4	\$18,258.0	\$18,072.0	(\$186.0)
Subtotal, Enforcement	\$224,899.0	\$226,040.6	\$224,899.0	\$268,218.0	\$43,319.0
Geographic Programs					
Great Lakes Restoration	\$475,000.0	\$430,818.2	\$475,000.0	\$350,000.0	(\$125,000.0)
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	\$50,000.0	\$53,192.7	\$50,000.0	\$67,350.0	\$17,350.0
Geographic Program: Great Lakes	\$0.0	\$1,752.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay	\$7,000.0	\$10,087.1	\$7,000.0	\$4,847.0	(\$2,153.0)
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	\$50,000.0	\$40,040.4	\$50,000.0	\$19,289.0	(\$30,711.0)
Geographic Program: South Florida	\$2,168.0	\$2,321.5	\$2,168.0	\$2,061.0	(\$107.0)
Geographic Program: Mississippi River Basin	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6,000.0	\$6,000.0
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	\$7,000.0	\$6,141.9	\$7,000.0	\$2,962.0	(\$4,038.0)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	\$6,000.0	\$7,671.7	\$6,000.0	\$4,464.0	(\$1,536.0)
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	\$4,000.0	\$486.9	\$4,000.0	\$1,399.0	(\$2,601.0)
Geographic Program: Other					
<i>Lake Pontchartrain</i>	\$1,500.0	\$996.0	\$1,500.0	\$955.0	(\$545.0)
<i>Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)</i>	\$2,448.0	\$1,648.9	\$2,448.0	\$2,384.0	(\$64.0)
<i>Geographic Program: Other (other activities)</i>	\$3,325.0	\$1,901.0	\$3,325.0	\$1,296.0	(\$2,029.0)
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	\$7,273.0	\$4,545.9	\$7,273.0	\$4,635.0	(\$2,638.0)
Subtotal, Geographic Programs	\$608,441.0	\$557,058.6	\$608,441.0	\$463,007.0	(\$145,434.0)
Homeland Security					
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	\$6,926.0	\$7,206.3	\$6,926.0	\$4,257.0	(\$2,669.0)
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection					
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$99.0	\$156.1	\$99.0	\$0.0	(\$99.0)
<i>Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)</i>	\$6,737.0	\$6,649.0	\$6,737.0	\$1,065.0	(\$5,672.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$6,836.0	\$6,805.1	\$6,836.0	\$1,065.0	(\$5,771.0)
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery					
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$3,423.0	\$1,573.3	\$3,423.0	\$0.0	(\$3,423.0)
<i>Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)</i>	\$0.0	\$2,690.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$3,423.0	\$4,264.2	\$3,423.0	\$0.0	(\$3,423.0)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$6,369.0	\$6,300.3	\$6,369.0	\$5,978.0	(\$391.0)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$23,554.0	\$24,575.9	\$23,554.0	\$11,300.0	(\$12,254.0)
Information Exchange / Outreach					
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	\$7,100.0	\$5,715.8	\$7,100.0	\$10,795.0	\$3,695.0
Environmental Education	\$9,038.0	\$7,396.6	\$9,038.0	\$9,885.0	\$847.0
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	\$51,944.0	\$52,787.0	\$51,944.0	\$52,268.0	\$324.0
Exchange Network	\$17,024.0	\$17,918.5	\$17,024.0	\$20,883.0	\$3,859.0
Small Business Ombudsman	\$3,028.0	\$3,488.5	\$3,028.0	\$2,953.0	(\$75.0)
Small Minority Business Assistance	\$2,350.0	\$2,133.1	\$2,350.0	\$2,280.0	(\$70.0)
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	\$13,303.0	\$13,426.7	\$13,303.0	\$14,613.0	\$1,310.0
TRI / Right to Know	\$14,933.0	\$15,230.9	\$14,933.0	\$16,463.0	\$1,530.0
Tribal - Capacity Building	\$12,080.0	\$13,040.9	\$12,080.0	\$15,070.0	\$2,990.0
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	\$130,800.0	\$131,138.0	\$130,800.0	\$145,210.0	\$14,410.0
International Programs					
US Mexico Border	\$4,969.0	\$4,997.8	\$4,969.0	\$4,912.0	(\$57.0)
International Sources of Pollution	\$8,628.0	\$8,514.5	\$8,628.0	\$8,302.0	(\$326.0)
Trade and Governance	\$6,227.0	\$6,359.8	\$6,227.0	\$6,233.0	\$6.0
Subtotal, International Programs	\$19,824.0	\$19,872.1	\$19,824.0	\$19,447.0	(\$377.0)
IT / Data Management / Security					
Information Security	\$5,912.0	\$5,881.7	\$5,912.0	\$6,837.0	\$925.0
IT / Data Management	\$97,410.0	\$98,258.9	\$97,410.0	\$88,576.0	(\$8,834.0)
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	\$103,322.0	\$104,140.6	\$103,322.0	\$95,413.0	(\$7,909.0)
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review					

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Administrative Law	\$5,275.0	\$5,424.8	\$5,275.0	\$5,386.0	\$111.0
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$1,147.0	\$1,313.8	\$1,147.0	\$1,329.0	\$182.0
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	\$12,224.0	\$12,413.1	\$12,224.0	\$11,685.0	(\$539.0)
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$42,662.0	\$42,826.7	\$42,662.0	\$45,352.0	\$2,690.0
Legal Advice: Support Program	\$14,419.0	\$14,727.9	\$14,419.0	\$15,873.0	\$1,454.0
Regional Science and Technology	\$3,271.0	\$3,146.2	\$3,271.0	\$3,283.0	\$12.0
Integrated Environmental Strategies	\$18,917.0	\$18,366.6	\$18,917.0	\$17,509.0	(\$1,408.0)
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	\$19,404.0	\$19,041.3	\$19,404.0	\$22,326.0	\$2,922.0
Science Advisory Board	\$6,278.0	\$6,157.2	\$6,278.0	\$5,867.0	(\$411.0)
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	\$123,597.0	\$123,417.6	\$123,597.0	\$128,610.0	\$5,013.0
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations					
<i>Rent</i>	\$157,040.0	\$161,817.5	\$157,040.0	\$170,807.0	\$13,767.0
<i>Utilities</i>	\$13,514.0	\$2,539.3	\$13,514.0	\$11,221.0	(\$2,293.0)
<i>Security</i>	\$27,997.0	\$27,326.6	\$27,997.0	\$29,266.0	\$1,269.0
<i>Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)</i>	\$116,687.0	\$118,555.4	\$116,687.0	\$113,671.0	(\$3,016.0)
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$315,238.0	\$310,238.8	\$315,238.0	\$324,965.0	\$9,727.0
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$82,834.0	\$86,883.5	\$82,834.0	\$77,548.0	(\$5,286.0)
Acquisition Management	\$32,404.0	\$33,272.6	\$32,404.0	\$34,119.0	\$1,715.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$25,487.0	\$24,311.6	\$25,487.0	\$26,223.0	\$736.0
Human Resources Management	\$42,447.0	\$43,526.7	\$42,447.0	\$44,680.0	\$2,233.0
Recovery Act Mangement and Oversight	\$0.0	\$22,237.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$498,410.0	\$520,470.7	\$498,410.0	\$507,535.0	\$9,125.0

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Pesticides Licensing					
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$62,944.0	\$62,696.4	\$62,944.0	\$58,304.0	(\$4,640.0)
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$42,203.0	\$41,584.5	\$42,203.0	\$37,913.0	(\$4,290.0)
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$13,145.0	\$13,508.9	\$13,145.0	\$12,550.0	(\$595.0)
Science Policy and Biotechnology	\$1,840.0	\$1,349.5	\$1,840.0	\$1,756.0	(\$84.0)
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	\$120,132.0	\$119,139.3	\$120,132.0	\$110,523.0	(\$9,609.0)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)					
RCRA: Waste Management					
<i>eManifest</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0
<i>RCRA: Waste Management (other activities)</i>	\$68,842.0	\$71,171.2	\$68,842.0	\$64,854.0	(\$3,988.0)
Subtotal, RCRA: Waste Management	\$68,842.0	\$71,171.2	\$68,842.0	\$66,854.0	(\$1,988.0)
RCRA: Corrective Action	\$40,029.0	\$39,366.0	\$40,029.0	\$40,266.0	\$237.0
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	\$14,379.0	\$13,063.3	\$14,379.0	\$9,751.0	(\$4,628.0)
Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	\$123,250.0	\$123,600.5	\$123,250.0	\$116,871.0	(\$6,379.0)
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention					
Endocrine Disruptors	\$8,625.0	\$8,513.2	\$8,625.0	\$8,268.0	(\$357.0)
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	\$54,886.0	\$53,458.7	\$54,886.0	\$70,939.0	\$16,053.0
Pollution Prevention Program	\$18,050.0	\$18,014.5	\$18,050.0	\$15,653.0	(\$2,397.0)
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management	\$6,025.0	\$7,193.0	\$6,025.0	\$6,105.0	\$80.0
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	\$14,329.0	\$13,429.3	\$14,329.0	\$14,332.0	\$3.0

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	\$101,915.0	\$100,608.7	\$101,915.0	\$115,297.0	\$13,382.0
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)					
LUST / UST	\$12,424.0	\$12,833.9	\$12,424.0	\$12,866.0	\$442.0
Water: Ecosystems					
Great Lakes Legacy Act	\$0.0	\$33,030.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	\$32,567.0	\$29,796.8	\$32,567.0	\$27,058.0	(\$5,509.0)
Wetlands	\$25,940.0	\$27,130.2	\$25,940.0	\$27,368.0	\$1,428.0
Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems	\$58,507.0	\$89,957.3	\$58,507.0	\$54,426.0	(\$4,081.0)
Water: Human Health Protection					
Beach / Fish Programs	\$2,944.0	\$2,981.4	\$2,944.0	\$2,708.0	(\$236.0)
Drinking Water Programs	\$102,224.0	\$99,394.2	\$102,224.0	\$104,616.0	\$2,392.0
Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection	\$105,168.0	\$102,375.6	\$105,168.0	\$107,324.0	\$2,156.0
Water Quality Protection					
Marine Pollution	\$13,397.0	\$9,783.7	\$13,397.0	\$13,417.0	\$20.0
Surface Water Protection	\$208,626.0	\$201,136.3	\$208,626.0	\$212,069.0	\$3,443.0
Subtotal, Water Quality Protection	\$222,023.0	\$210,920.0	\$222,023.0	\$225,486.0	\$3,463.0
Congressional Priorities					
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$16,950.0	\$29,700.0	\$16,950.0	\$0.0	(\$16,950.0)
Total, Environmental Program & Management	\$2,993,779.0	\$2,988,874.6	\$2,993,779.0	\$2,876,634.0	(\$117,145.0)
Inspector General					
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations					

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$44,791.0	\$49,164.4	\$44,791.0	\$45,997.0	\$1,206.0
Total, Inspector General	\$44,791.0	\$49,164.4	\$44,791.0	\$45,997.0	\$1,206.0
Building and Facilities					
Homeland Security					
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$8,070.0	\$9,652.1	\$8,070.0	\$8,038.0	(\$32.0)
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$28,931.0	\$29,896.7	\$28,931.0	\$33,931.0	\$5,000.0
Total, Building and Facilities	\$37,001.0	\$39,548.8	\$37,001.0	\$41,969.0	\$4,968.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Indoor Air and Radiation					
Radiation: Protection	\$2,495.0	\$2,586.2	\$2,495.0	\$2,487.0	(\$8.0)
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations					
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$9,975.0	\$9,337.9	\$9,975.0	\$10,009.0	\$34.0
Compliance					
Compliance Incentives	\$0.0	\$14.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Compliance Monitoring	\$1,216.0	\$1,181.8	\$1,216.0	\$1,222.0	\$6.0
Subtotal, Compliance	\$1,216.0	\$1,196.2	\$1,216.0	\$1,222.0	\$6.0
Enforcement					
Environmental Justice	\$795.0	\$891.0	\$795.0	\$600.0	(\$195.0)
Superfund: Enforcement	\$172,668.0	\$174,821.5	\$172,668.0	\$169,844.0	(\$2,824.0)
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	\$10,570.0	\$9,196.2	\$10,570.0	\$10,530.0	(\$40.0)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Criminal Enforcement	\$8,066.0	\$8,417.3	\$8,066.0	\$8,252.0	\$186.0
Enforcement Training	\$899.0	\$756.5	\$899.0	\$0.0	(\$899.0)
Forensics Support	\$2,450.0	\$2,727.0	\$2,450.0	\$2,389.0	(\$61.0)
Subtotal, Enforcement	\$195,448.0	\$196,809.5	\$195,448.0	\$191,615.0	(\$3,833.0)
Homeland Security					
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection					
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$198.0	\$89.6	\$198.0	\$0.0	(\$198.0)
<i>Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)</i>	\$1,562.0	\$1,179.9	\$1,562.0	\$0.0	(\$1,562.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$1,760.0	\$1,269.5	\$1,760.0	\$0.0	(\$1,760.0)
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery					
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$10,798.0	\$6,087.1	\$10,798.0	\$5,908.0	(\$4,890.0)
<i>Laboratory Preparedness and Response</i>	\$9,626.0	\$5,111.1	\$9,626.0	\$5,635.0	(\$3,991.0)
<i>Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)</i>	\$33,156.0	\$40,360.7	\$33,156.0	\$29,119.0	(\$4,037.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$53,580.0	\$51,558.9	\$53,580.0	\$40,662.0	(\$12,918.0)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$1,194.0	\$1,194.0	\$1,194.0	\$1,172.0	(\$22.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$56,534.0	\$54,022.4	\$56,534.0	\$41,834.0	(\$14,700.0)
Information Exchange / Outreach					
Exchange Network	\$1,433.0	\$1,438.6	\$1,433.0	\$1,433.0	\$0.0
IT / Data Management / Security					

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Information Security	\$785.0	\$524.3	\$785.0	\$728.0	(\$57.0)
IT / Data Management	\$17,087.0	\$16,498.3	\$17,087.0	\$15,352.0	(\$1,735.0)
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	\$17,872.0	\$17,022.6	\$17,872.0	\$16,080.0	(\$1,792.0)
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review					
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$893.0	\$863.5	\$893.0	\$927.0	\$34.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$746.0	\$658.7	\$746.0	\$750.0	\$4.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	\$1,639.0	\$1,522.2	\$1,639.0	\$1,677.0	\$38.0
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations					
<i>Rent</i>	\$44,300.0	\$44,239.0	\$44,300.0	\$47,112.0	\$2,812.0
<i>Utilities</i>	\$3,397.0	\$2,630.9	\$3,397.0	\$3,765.0	\$368.0
<i>Security</i>	\$8,299.0	\$7,633.1	\$8,299.0	\$8,282.0	(\$17.0)
<i>Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)</i>	\$22,486.0	\$21,549.0	\$22,486.0	\$22,272.0	(\$214.0)
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$78,482.0	\$76,052.0	\$78,482.0	\$81,431.0	\$2,949.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$2,945.0	\$3,240.9	\$2,945.0	\$3,243.0	\$298.0
Acquisition Management	\$24,684.0	\$23,820.8	\$24,684.0	\$24,097.0	(\$587.0)
Human Resources Management	\$5,580.0	\$4,332.7	\$5,580.0	\$7,046.0	\$1,466.0
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$27,490.0	\$28,192.2	\$27,490.0	\$22,252.0	(\$5,238.0)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$139,181.0	\$135,638.6	\$139,181.0	\$138,069.0	(\$1,112.0)
Research: Sustainable Communities					
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$21,264.0	\$22,525.3	\$21,264.0	\$17,706.0	(\$3,558.0)
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability					

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Human Health Risk Assessment	\$3,404.0	\$3,169.1	\$3,404.0	\$3,342.0	(\$62.0)
Superfund Cleanup					
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	\$202,330.0	\$225,840.0	\$202,330.0	\$194,895.0	(\$7,435.0)
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	\$9,632.0	\$9,667.5	\$9,632.0	\$9,263.0	(\$369.0)
Superfund: Federal Facilities	\$32,105.0	\$33,605.0	\$32,105.0	\$26,242.0	(\$5,863.0)
Superfund: Remedial	\$605,438.0	\$693,835.2	\$605,438.0	\$574,499.0	(\$30,939.0)
Superfund: Support to Other Federal Agencies	\$6,575.0	\$6,575.0	\$6,575.0	\$5,858.0	(\$717.0)
Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup	\$856,080.0	\$969,522.7	\$856,080.0	\$810,757.0	(\$45,323.0)
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,306,541.0	\$1,414,791.3	\$1,306,541.0	\$1,236,231.0	(\$70,310.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks					
Enforcement					
Civil Enforcement	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$832.0	\$832.0
Compliance					
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$797.0	\$756.8	\$797.0	\$0.0	(\$797.0)
IT / Data Management / Security					
IT / Data Management	\$162.0	\$152.3	\$162.0	\$0.0	(\$162.0)
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations					
<i>Rent</i>	\$696.0	\$696.0	\$696.0	\$696.0	\$0.0
<i>Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)</i>	\$208.0	\$175.9	\$208.0	\$220.0	\$12.0
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$904.0	\$871.9	\$904.0	\$916.0	\$12.0
Acquisition Management	\$165.0	\$172.4	\$165.0	\$163.0	(\$2.0)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$1,115.0	\$1,312.0	\$1,115.0	\$512.0	(\$603.0)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$2,184.0	\$2,356.3	\$2,184.0	\$1,591.0	(\$593.0)
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)					
LUST / UST	\$11,613.0	\$17,901.7	\$11,613.0	\$11,982.0	\$369.0
LUST Cooperative Agreements	\$63,570.0	\$55,963.6	\$63,570.0	\$63,192.0	(\$378.0)
LUST Prevention	\$34,430.0	\$35,030.1	\$34,430.0	\$34,430.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)	\$109,613.0	\$108,895.4	\$109,613.0	\$109,604.0	(\$9.0)
Research: Sustainable Communities					
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$345.0	\$422.5	\$345.0	\$454.0	\$109.0
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$113,101.0	\$112,583.3	\$113,101.0	\$112,481.0	(\$620.0)
Inland Oil Spill Programs					
Compliance					
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$269.0	\$263.7	\$269.0	\$0.0	(\$269.0)
Compliance Monitoring	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$138.0	\$138.0
Subtotal, Compliance	\$269.0	\$263.7	\$269.0	\$138.0	(\$131.0)
Enforcement					
Civil Enforcement	\$1,998.0	\$2,082.8	\$1,998.0	\$2,902.0	\$904.0
IT / Data Management / Security					
IT / Data Management	\$24.0	\$24.0	\$24.0	\$0.0	(\$24.0)
Oil					
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	\$14,944.0	\$13,494.8	\$14,944.0	\$19,472.0	\$4,528.0

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Operations and Administration					
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations					
<i>Rent</i>	\$438.0	\$438.0	\$438.0	\$438.0	\$0.0
<i>Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)</i>	\$67.0	\$51.4	\$67.0	\$98.0	\$31.0
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$505.0	\$489.4	\$505.0	\$536.0	\$31.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$505.0	\$489.4	\$505.0	\$536.0	\$31.0
Research: Sustainable Communities					
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$639.0	\$549.7	\$639.0	\$614.0	(\$25.0)
Total, Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$18,379.0	\$16,904.4	\$18,379.0	\$23,662.0	\$5,283.0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants					
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)					
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	\$2,100,000.0	\$1,695,365.8	\$2,100,000.0	\$1,550,000.0	(\$550,000.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	\$1,387,000.0	\$1,143,484.5	\$1,387,000.0	\$990,000.0	(\$397,000.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	\$13,000.0	\$16,634.7	\$13,000.0	\$10,000.0	(\$3,000.0)
Brownfields Projects	\$100,000.0	\$133,697.0	\$100,000.0	\$99,041.0	(\$959.0)
Clean School Bus Initiative	\$0.0	\$68.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	\$60,000.0	\$115,807.2	\$60,000.0	\$0.0	(\$60,000.0)
Targeted Airshed Grants	\$20,000.0	\$10,000.0	\$20,000.0	\$0.0	(\$20,000.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	\$17,000.0	\$24,503.5	\$17,000.0	\$10,000.0	(\$7,000.0)
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	\$3,697,000.0	\$3,139,560.9	\$3,697,000.0	\$2,659,041.0	(\$1,037,959.0)
Categorical Grants					

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$9,900.0	\$10,194.2	\$9,900.0	\$9,900.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	\$49,495.0	\$56,100.7	\$49,495.0	\$49,495.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	\$10,000.0	\$10,618.9	\$10,000.0	\$10,200.0	\$200.0
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	\$103,346.0	\$103,161.8	\$103,346.0	\$103,412.0	\$66.0
Categorical Grant: Homeland Security	\$0.0	\$2,863.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Lead	\$14,564.0	\$15,162.6	\$14,564.0	\$14,855.0	\$291.0
Categorical Grant: Local Govt Climate Change	\$10,000.0	\$9,500.0	\$10,000.0	\$0.0	(\$10,000.0)
Categorical Grant: Multi-Media Tribal Implementation	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$20,000.0	\$20,000.0
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	\$200,857.0	\$194,818.5	\$200,857.0	\$164,757.0	(\$36,100.0)
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	\$18,711.0	\$18,494.3	\$18,711.0	\$19,085.0	\$374.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	\$13,520.0	\$13,195.4	\$13,520.0	\$13,140.0	(\$380.0)
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)					
<i>Monitoring Grants</i>	\$18,500.0	\$18,314.0	\$18,500.0	\$11,300.0	(\$7,200.0)
<i>Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)</i>	\$210,764.0	\$207,627.1	\$210,764.0	\$238,964.0	\$28,200.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	\$229,264.0	\$225,941.1	\$229,264.0	\$250,264.0	\$21,000.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	\$4,940.0	\$4,484.8	\$4,940.0	\$5,039.0	\$99.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$105,700.0	\$107,095.7	\$105,700.0	\$109,700.0	\$4,000.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	\$8,074.0	\$8,572.4	\$8,074.0	\$8,074.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	\$226,580.0	\$223,152.7	\$226,580.0	\$305,500.0	\$78,920.0
Categorical Grant: Sector Program	\$0.0	\$202.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Targeted Watersheds	\$0.0	\$2,827.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	\$5,099.0	\$5,401.9	\$5,099.0	\$5,201.0	\$102.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	\$13,300.0	\$13,408.0	\$13,300.0	\$13,566.0	\$266.0

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Pres Budget	2012 Pres Budget vs. 2010 Enacted
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	\$62,875.0	\$65,746.2	\$62,875.0	\$71,375.0	\$8,500.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	\$10,891.0	\$11,323.6	\$10,891.0	\$11,109.0	\$218.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	\$2,500.0	\$3,184.3	\$2,500.0	\$1,550.0	(\$950.0)
Categorical Grant: Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	\$0.0	\$63.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$16,830.0	\$16,236.1	\$16,830.0	\$15,167.0	(\$1,663.0)
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	\$1,116,446.0	\$1,121,749.1	\$1,116,446.0	\$1,201,389.0	\$84,943.0
Congressional Priorities					
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$164,777.0	\$149,665.5	\$164,777.0	\$0.0	(\$164,777.0)
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$4,978,223.0	\$4,410,975.5	\$4,978,223.0	\$3,860,430.0	(\$1,117,793.0)
Rescission of Prior Year Funds	(\$40,000.0)	\$0.0	(\$40,000.0)	(\$50,000.0)	(\$10,000.0)
TOTAL, EPA	\$10,299,864.0	\$9,850,520.0	\$10,297,864.0	\$8,973,000.0	(\$1,326,864.0)

EXPECTED BENEFITS OF THE PRESIDENT’S E-GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Grants.gov

The Grants.gov initiative benefits EPA and its grant programs by providing a single location to publish grant opportunities and application packages, and by providing a single site for the grants community to apply for grants using common forms, processes and systems. EPA believes that the central site raises the visibility of our grants opportunities to a wider diversity of applicants. Grants.gov also has allowed EPA to discontinue support for its own

electronic grant application system, saving operational, training, and account management costs.

The grants community benefits from savings in postal costs, paper and envelopes. Applicants save time in searching for Agency grant opportunities and in learning the application systems of various agencies. At the request of the state environmental agencies, EPA has begun to offer Grants.gov application packages for mandatory grants (i.e., Continuing Environmental Program Grants). States requested that the Agency extend usage to mandatory programs to streamline their application process.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2011	020-00-04-00-04-0160-24	\$480.000
2012	020-00-04-00-04-0160-24	\$428.000

Integrated Acquisition Environment

The Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) is comprised of nine government-wide automated applications and/or databases that have contributed to streamlining the acquisition business process across the government. EPA leverages the usefulness of some of these systems via electronic linkages between EPA’s acquisition systems and the IAE shared systems. Other IAE systems are not linked directly to EPA’s acquisition systems, but benefit the Agency’s contracting staff and vendor community as stand-alone resources.

EPA’s acquisition systems use data provided by the Central Contractor Registry (CCR) to replace internally maintained vendor data. Contracting officers can download vendor-provided representation and certification information electronically, via the Online Representations and Certifications (ORCA) database, which allows vendors to submit

this information once, rather than separately for every contract proposal. Contracting officers are able to access the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS), via links in EPA’s acquisition systems, to identify vendors that are debarred from receiving contract awards.

Contracting officers also can link to the Wage Determination Online (WDOL) to obtain information required under the Service Contract Act and the Davis-Bacon Act. EPA’s acquisition systems link to the Federal Procurement Data System – Next Generation (FPDS-NG) for submission of contract actions at the time of award. FPDS-NG provides public access to government-wide contract information. The Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS) supports vendor submission of subcontracting data for contracts identified as requiring this information. EPA submits synopses of procurement opportunities over \$25,000 to the Federal Business

Opportunities (FBO) website, where the information is accessible to the public.

Vendors use this website to identify business opportunities in federal contracting.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2011	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	\$109.000
2012	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	\$133.000

Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans and Grants

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) requires the agencies to unambiguously identify contract, grant, and loan recipients and determine parent/child relationship, address information, etc. The FFATA taskforce determined that using both the Dun and

Bradstreet (D&B) DUNS Number (standard identifier for all business lines) and Central Contractor Registration (CCR), the single point of entry for data collection and dissemination, is the most appropriate way to accomplish this. This fee will pay for EPA's use of this service in the course of reporting grants and/or loans.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2011	020-00-01-16-02-4300-24	\$90.000
2012	020-00-01-16-02-4300-24	\$90.000

Enterprise Human Resource Integration

The Enterprise Human Resource Integration's (EHRI) Electronic Official Personnel Folder (eOPF) is designed to provide a consolidated repository that digitally documents the employment actions and history of individuals employed by the federal government. EPA has completed migration to the federal eOPF system. This initiative will benefit the Agency by

reducing file room maintenance costs and improve customer service for employees and productivity for HR specialists. Customer service will improve for employees since they will have 24/7 access to view and print their official personnel documents and HR specialists will no longer be required to manually file, retrieve or mail personnel actions to employees thus improving productivity.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2011	020-00-01-16-03-1219-24	\$388.000
2012	020-00-01-16-03-1219-24	\$403.000

Recruitment One-Stop

Recruitment One-Stop (ROS) simplifies the process of locating and applying for federal jobs. USAJOBS is a standard job announcement and resume builder website. It is the one-stop for federal job seekers to search for and apply to positions on-line.

This integrated process benefits citizens by providing a more efficient process to locate and apply for jobs, and assists federal agencies in hiring top talent in a competitive marketplace. The Recruitment One-Stop initiative has increased job seeker satisfaction with the federal job application

process and is helping the Agency to locate highly-qualified candidates and improve response times to applicants.

By integrating with ROS, the Agency has eliminated the need for applicants to maintain multiple user IDs to apply for federal jobs through various systems. The vacancy announcement format has been improved for easier readability. The system can maintain up to five resumes per applicant, which allows them to create and

store resumes tailored to specific skills -- this is an improvement from our previous system that only allowed one resume per applicant. In addition, ROS has a notification feature that keeps applicants updated on the current status of the application, and provides a link to the agency website for detailed information. This self-help ROS feature allows applicants to obtain up-to-date information on the status of their application upon request.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2011	020-00-01-16-04-1218-24	\$107.000
2012	020-00-01-16-04-1218-24	\$111.000

eTraining

This initiative encourages electronic learning to improve training, efficiency and financial performance. EPA recently exercised its option to renew the current

Interagency Agreement with OPM-GoLearn that provides licenses to online training for employees. EPA purchased 5,000 licenses to prevent any interruption in service to current users.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2011	020-00-01-16-03-1217-24	80.000
2012	020-00-01-16-03-1217-24	80.000

Human Resources Management Line of Business

The Human Resources Management Line of Business (HRM LoB) provides the federal government the infrastructure to support pay-for-performance systems, modernized HR systems, and the core functionality necessary for the strategic management of human capital.

provides managers and executives across the federal government improved means to meet strategic objectives. EPA will benefit by supporting an effective program management activity which evaluates provider performance, customer satisfaction, and compliance with program goals, on an ongoing basis.

The HRM LoB offers common solutions that will enable federal departments and agencies to work more effectively, and it

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2011	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	\$66.000
2012	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	\$66.000

Grants Management Line of Business

EPA anticipates the key benefit of Grants Management Line of Business (GM LoB) will be having a centralized location to download all applications, make awards, and track awards to closeout. Automated business processes, available through consortium service providers and other GM LoB solutions, will decrease agency reliance on manual and paper-based processing. Consortium lead agencies, or the COTS working group, will spread operations and maintenance (O&M) costs, and development, modernization, and enhancement (DME) costs across agencies, decreasing the burden that any one agency or agency administrative system must bear.

GM LoB will lead to a reduction in the number of systems of record for grants data across EPA and the government and the development of common reporting standards, improving EPA's ability to provide agency and government-wide reports on grant activities and results. Migrating to a modern, efficient web-based

system will help EPA comply with the Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 1999 and the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006.

Service to constituents will be improved through the standardization and streamlining of government-wide grants business processes. The public will save time as a result of quicker notification and faster payments due to an automated system for grants processing. Furthermore, GM LoB will minimize complex and varying agency-specific requirements and increase grantee ease of use on federal grants management systems. Constituents will benefit as they will have fewer unique agency systems and processes to learn; grantees' ability to learn how to use the system will be improved and reliance on call center technical support will be reduced. Consortium lead agencies, or a COTS solution, will also provide grantees with online access to standard post-award reports, decreasing the number of unique agency-specific reporting requirements.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2011	020-00-04-00-04-1300-24	\$60.000
2012	020-00-04-00-04-1300-24	\$60.000

Business Gateway

By creating a single entry-point for business information, such as the e-Forms catalog, Business Gateway directly benefits EPA's regulated communities, many of whom are subject to complex regulatory requirements across multiple agencies. This initiative also

benefits EPA by centralizing OMB reporting requirements under the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002. EPA has over 100 initiatives, activities, and services directed at small business needs. Many of those initiatives are highlighted to small businesses through periodic features in

Business.gov. This allows special focus to be brought to bear at critical times to the intended audiences for those initiatives. In addition, with the launch of the Business.gov Community, small business users are able to interact on-line where they can discuss, share and ask questions of other business owners as well as industry and government experts. Business.gov also continues to provide a one-stop compliance tool enabling small and emerging businesses access to compliance information, forms and tools across the federal government. Business Gateway supports EPA's small business activities function by providing the following benefits:

- a single point of access for electronic regulatory forms;

- “plain English” compliance guidance, fact sheets and links to checklists for small businesses; and
- an extensive Web site with numerous links to other internal and external assistance sources.

Beginning in FY 2009, the Business Gateway program has been fully funded by the Small Business Administration (SBA), the managing partner. EPA plans to continue its partnership with Business Gateway program, however, there is no EPA contribution required.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2011	020-00-01-16-04-0100-24	\$0
2012	020-00-01-16-04-0100-24	\$0

Geospatial Line of Business

The Geospatial Line of Business (Geo LoB) is an intergovernmental project to improve the ability of the public and government to use geospatial information to support the business of government and facilitate decision-making. This initiative will reduce EPA costs and improve our operations in several areas. The investment in FY 2011 and FY 2012 will provide the necessary planning and coordination to begin providing significant benefits to EPA.

EPA's geospatial program has achieved a cost avoidance of approximately \$2 million per year by internally consolidating procurements for data and tools into multi-year enterprise licenses. The Agency is currently applying these lessons learned for

the benefit of our partners in the Geo LoB as well as colleagues in state, local and tribal government organizations. The Geo LoB will reduce costs by providing an opportunity for EPA and other agencies to share approaches on procurement consolidation that other agencies can follow. Throughout FY 2008-2010, EPA has played a key leadership role in a Geo LoB Workgroup to explore opportunities for federal-wide acquisition of key geospatial software and data. In early FY 2010, the first of these acquisitions became available to the federal community through the SmartBUY Program managed by our Geo LoB partners at GSA.

EPA benefits from Geo LoB in FY 2012 are anticipated to be the same as in prior years.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution
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		(in thousands)
2011	020-00-01-16-04-3100-24	\$42.000
2012	020-00-01-16-04-3100-24	\$42.000

eRulemaking

The eRulemaking Program is designed to enhance public access and participation in the regulatory process through electronic systems; reduce burden for citizens and businesses in finding relevant regulations and commenting on proposed rulemaking actions; consolidate redundant docket systems; and improve agency regulatory processes and the timeliness of regulatory decisions.

The eRulemaking program's Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) currently supports 167 federal entities including all Cabinet-level Departments and independent rulemaking agencies which collectively promulgate over 90 percent of all federal regulations each year. FDMS has simplified the public's participation in the rulemaking process and made EPA's rulemaking

business processes more accessible as well as transparent. FDMS provides EPA's approximately 2,400 registered users with a secure, centralized electronic repository for managing the Agency's rulemaking development via distributed management of data and robust role-based user access. EPA posts regulatory and non-regulatory documents in *Regulations.gov* for public viewing, downloading, bookmarking, email notification, and commenting. For calendar year 2010, EPA has posted 847 rules and proposed rules, 1,168 *Federal Register* notices, and 97,215 public submissions in *Regulations.gov*. EPA also posted 21,268 documents that were supporting and related materials associated with other postings. Overall, EPA provides public access to nearly 556,000 documents in *Regulations.gov*.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2011	020-00-01-16-01-0060-24	\$613.000
2012	020-00-01-16-01-0060-24	\$1,000.000

E-Travel

E-Travel provides EPA with efficient and effective travel management services, with cost savings from cross-government purchasing agreements and improved functionality through streamlined travel policies and processes, strict security and privacy controls, and enhanced agency oversight and audit capabilities. EPA employees also will benefit from the integrated travel planning provided through E-Travel.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
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2011	020-00-01-01-03-0220-24	\$1,106.000
2012	020-00-01-01-03-0220-24	\$1,106.000

Financial Management Line of Business

The Financial Management Line of Business (FM LoB) is a multi-agency effort whose goals include: achieving process improvements and cost savings in the acquisition, development, implementation, and operation of financial management systems. By incorporating the same FM LoB-standard processes as those used by central agency systems, interfaces among

financial systems will be streamlined and the quality of information available for decision-making will be improved. In addition, EPA expects to achieve operational savings in future years because of the use of the shared service provider for operations and maintenance of the new system.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2011	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	\$45.000
2012	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	\$45.000

Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business

The Budget Formulation and Execution Lines of Business (BFE LoB) allow EPA and other agencies to access budget-related benefits and services. The Agency has the option to implement LoB sponsored tools and services.

EPA has benefited from the BFE LoB by sharing valuable information on what has or hasn't worked on the use of different budget systems and software. This effort has created a government only capability for electronic collaboration (*Wiki*) in which the

Budget Community website allows EPA to share budget information with OMB (and other federal agencies). The LoB is working on giving EPA and other agencies the capability to have secure, virtual on-line meetings where participants can not only hear what's been said by conference calling into the meeting, but also view budget-related presentations directly from their workspace. The LoB has provided budget-related training to EPA budget employees on OMB's MAX budget system, and on Treasury's FACTS II statements explaining how it ties to the budget process.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2011	010-00-01-01-04-3200-24	\$105.000
2012	010-00-01-01-04-3200-24	\$105.000

SUPERFUND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS³⁴

Section 122(b)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) authorizes EPA to retain and use funds received pursuant to an agreement with a Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) to carry out the purpose of that agreement. EPA retains such funds in special accounts, which are sub-accounts in the Superfund Trust Fund. Pursuant to the specific agreements, which typically take the form of an Administrative Order on Consent or Consent Decree, EPA uses special account funds to finance site-specific CERCLA response actions at the site for which the account was established. Through the use of special accounts, EPA pursues its “enforcement first” policy – ensuring responsible parties pay for cleanup – so that appropriated resources from the Superfund Trust Fund are conserved for sites where no viable or liable PRPs can be identified. Both special account resources and appropriated resources are critical to the Superfund program.

Special account funds are used to conduct many different site-specific CERCLA response actions, including, but not limited to, investigations to determine the extent of contamination and appropriate remedy needed, construction and implementation of the remedy, enforcement activities, and post-construction activities. EPA also may provide special account funds to a PRP who agrees to perform work under an agreement, as an incentive (in the form of a reimbursement) to perform additional work beyond the PRP’s fair share at the site, which EPA might otherwise have to conduct

using appropriated resources. Because response actions may take many years, the full use of special account funds also may take many years. Pursuant to the agreement, once site-specific work is complete and site risks are addressed, EPA may use special account funds to reimburse EPA for site-specific costs incurred using appropriated resources (e.g., reclassification), allowing the latter resources to be allocated to other sites. Any remaining special account funds are generally transferred to the Superfund Trust Fund, where they are available for future appropriation by Congress to further support cleanup at other sites.

Since the inception of special accounts through the end of FY 2010, EPA has collected approximately \$3.3 billion from PRPs and earned approximately \$378.6 million in interest. In addition, EPA has transferred over \$14.1 million to the Superfund Trust Fund. As of the end of FY 2010, over \$1.6 billion has been disbursed to finance site response actions and over \$246.5 million has been obligated but not yet disbursed. EPA is carefully managing approximately \$1.8 billion that was available as of October 1, 2010 and has developed multi-year plans to use these funds as expeditiously as possible. The majority of accounts (68%) have an available balance of less than \$500,000, while 3% of accounts have approximately 61% of the total resources available. The following table illustrates the cumulative status of open and closed accounts, FY 2010 program activity, and planned multi-year uses of the available balance.

³⁴ House Report 111-180 of the FY 2010 Department of the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill directs the Agency to include in its annual budget justification a plan for using special account funds expeditiously. This information is being provided in response to this request.

**Special Accounts:
FY 2010 Program Actuals and Future Multi-Year Program Resource Plan**

Account Status¹		Number of Accounts
Cumulative Open		939
Cumulative Closed		84
FY 2010 Inputs and Outputs to 2009 End Of Fiscal Year (EOFY) Available Balance		\$ in Thousands
	2009 EOFY Available Balance	\$1,342,713.7
	FY 2010 Activities	
	+ Receipts	\$723,261.9
	- Transfers to Superfund Trust Fund (Receipt Adjustment)	(\$2,510.0)
	+ Interest Earned	\$6,258.2
	- Net Change in Unliquidated Obligations	(\$62,295.9)
	- Disbursements - For EPA Incurred Costs	(\$176,037.1)
	- Disbursements - For Work Party Reimbursements under Final Settlements	(\$9,956.0)
	- Reclassifications	(\$26,228.3)
	2010 EOFY Available Balance ²	\$1,795,206.4
Multi-Year Plans for EOFY 2010 Available Balance		\$ in Thousands
	2010 EOFY Available Balance	\$1,795,206.4
	- Estimates for Future EPA Site Activities ³	\$1,676,783.0
	- Estimates for Potential Disbursement to Work Parties Identified in Final Settlements ⁴	\$42,169.1
	- Estimates for Reclassifications for FYs 2011-2013 ⁵	\$60,778.4
	- Estimates for Transfers to Trust Fund for FYs 2011-2013 ⁵	\$12,628.7
	- Available Balance To Be Assigned ⁶	\$2,847.2
¹ FY 2010 data is as of 10/01/2010. The 2009 End of Fiscal Year (EOFY) Available Balance is as of 10/01/2009.		
² Numbers may not add due to rounding.		
³ "Estimates for EPA Future Site Activities" includes all response actions that EPA may conduct or oversee in the future, such as removal, remedial, enforcement, post-construction activities as well as allocation of funds to facilitate a settlement to encourage PRPs to perform the cleanup. Planning data are multi-year and cannot be used for annual comparisons.		
⁴ "Estimates for Potential Disbursements to Work Parties Identified in Finalized Settlements" includes those funds that have already been designated in a settlement document, such as a Consent Decree or Administrative Order on Consent, to be available to a PRP for reimbursements but that have not yet been obligated.		
⁵ "Reclassifications" and "Transfers to the Trust Fund" are estimated for three FYs only.		
⁶ Planning data were recorded in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) as of 10/19/2010 in reference to special account available balances as of 10/01/2010. Receipts incurred in the last quarter of the fiscal year may not have been fully planned for use in CERCLIS at the time of data entry and are reflected in "Available Balance To Be Assigned."		

FY 2011 HIGH PRIORITY PERFORMANCE GOALS

Responding to the President's challenge to deliver a government that works - one that is effective, efficient, fair, and transparent, EPA identified a limited number of near-term High Priority Performance Goals (Priority Goals) for its programs. In FY 2012, EPA will continue to track progress towards its Priority Goals and will update goals as necessary and appropriate.

Below are the Agency's FY 2011 Priority Goals. The six submitted Priority Goal statements are as follows:

EPA will improve the country's ability to measure and control Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. Building a foundation for action is essential.

1. *Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Mandatory Reporting Rule*
By June 15, 2011, EPA will make publically available 100 percent of facility-level GHG emissions data submitted to EPA in accordance with the GHG Reporting Rule, compliant with policies protecting Confidential Business Information (CBI).
2. *Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Light Duty Vehicles*
In 2011, EPA, working with DOT, will begin implementation of regulations designed to reduce the GHG emissions from light duty vehicles sold in the US starting with model year 2012.

Clean water is essential for our quality of life and the health of our communities. EPA will take actions over the next two years to improve water quality.

3. *Improve Water Quality: Chesapeake Bay*
Chesapeake Bay watershed states (including the District of Columbia) will develop and submit approvable Phase I watershed implementation plans by the end of CY 2010 and Phase II plans by the end of CY 2011 in support of EPA's final Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).
4. *Improve Water Quality: Federal Clean Water Enforcement*
Increase pollutant reducing enforcement actions in waters that don't meet water quality standards, and post results and analysis on the web.
5. *Improve Water Quality: Drinking Water Standards*
Over the next two years, EPA will initiate review/revision of at least 4 drinking water standards to strengthen public health protection.

EPA will ensure that environmental health and protection is delivered to our communities.

6. *Brownfields Area-Wide Planning Pilot Program*
By 2012 EPA will have initiated 20 enhanced Brownfields community level projects that will include a new area-wide planning effort to benefit under-served and economically disadvantaged communities. This will allow those communities to assess and address a single large or multiple Brownfields sites within their boundaries, thereby advancing area-wide planning to enable redevelopment of Brownfields properties on a broader scale. EPA will provide technical assistance, coordinate its enforcement, water and air quality programs, and work with other Federal agencies, states, tribes and local

governments to implement associated targeted environmental improvements identified in each community's area-wide plan.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 12 2011

The Honorable Jacob J. Lew
Director, Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office of the President
725 17th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20503

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Dear Mr. Lew:

In the Fall of 2008, Congress amended The Inspector General Act 1978, 5 U.S.C. app3, to provide Inspectors General with the opportunity to comment if we believe the budget request for our operations would not be sufficient to perform the duties of the Office of Inspector General (OIG). Specifically, § 6(f)(3)(E) provides that:

The President shall include in each budget of the United States Government submitted to Congress—any comments of the affected Inspector General with respect to the proposal if the Inspector General concludes that the budget submitted by the President would substantially inhibit the Inspector General from performing the duties of the office.

Based on the funding level for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 that is being proposed for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) OIG, I am providing the following comments for inclusion in the President's FY 2012 Budget.

First, I would like to express my gratitude to the EPA leadership, as well as those in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) who have afforded the OIG the opportunity to provide additional information in support of the investment we are requesting for our cyber investigations and homeland security oversight activities. We believe this is a critical new investment that requires sufficient funding to ensure adequate oversight by the OIG.

I recognize the seriousness of our country's economic challenges and I support the President's commitment to conserve and maximize scarce Federal resources. I believe the investment that the OIG is requesting meets those goals. With future resources being reduced, and existing resources stretched further, there is an even greater urgency for the investment in oversight to promote efficiency and address the heightened risks of fraud, waste and abuse in EPA programs. For FY 2012, the OIG requested an increase of \$7.4 million above the President's FY 2011 request. As a result of further discussions with OMB, our proposed budget for FY 2012 has been increased, but is still more than \$5 million below our request.

The Obama Administration and Congress have expressed concerns about the increasing vulnerability of the Federal IT infrastructure to potential cyber security threats. As the Inspector General, I regard EPA's cyber vulnerability a significant management challenge that will extend to and beyond FY 2012. Addressing these risks requires highly specialized detection, prevention, and enforcement skills and tools.

While we have been funding our limited cyber activities through a reallocation of existing resources, we cannot continue to do so without creating accountability and risk vulnerability gaps in our oversight of other Agency programs and operations.

As the Inspector General, I feel an obligation under the law to communicate my concern that such a reduction to our request would result in the OIG not being able to fund its cyber security initiative to the level we believe necessary to address current and future risks.

Sincerely,



Arthur A. Elkins, Jr.

cc: The Honorable Robert Perciasepe
The Honorable Jeffrey Zients
The Honorable Phyllis Fong

**American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Weekly Budget Status Update (whole dollars)
As of February 10, 2011 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Approp	Program Project Description	Total Appropriation	Rescissions	Total Obligations	Outlays	Percent Obligated¹	Percent Expended
STAG	Clean Water SRF	\$4,003,158	\$0	\$4,003,148	\$2,995,928	100%	75%
STAG	Drinking Water SRF	\$1,945,842	\$0	\$1,945,842	\$1,503,320	100%	77%
STAG	Diesel Emissions Grants ²	\$294,000	\$0	\$293,924	\$184,085	100%	62%
STAG	Brownfields	\$96,500	\$3 ³	\$96,356	\$35,768	100%	36%
Subtotal, STAG²		\$6,339,500	\$3	\$6,339,270	\$4,719,101	100%	74%
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$197,000	\$9,200 ⁴	\$187,725	\$105,486	100%	56%
EPM	Management and Oversight	\$81,500	\$10,000 ⁴	\$44,932	\$35,291	63%	49%
SF	Superfund: Remedial ²	\$582,000	\$6,702 ^{3,4}	\$578,098	\$436,584	100%	76%
IG	Audits, Evaluations, & Investigations	\$20,000	\$0	\$10,141	\$10,127	51%	51%
Agency Total		\$7,220,000	\$25,905	\$7,160,166	\$5,306,589	99.5%	74%

1. The percent obligated is calculated from the total appropriation minus rescissions.
2. Includes transfers into fiduciary reserves: STAG \$70 thousand, including Diesel Emissions Reduction Grants \$33.4 thousand; Superfund \$150 thousand.
3. Rescissions made in accordance with the Pay-it-Back Act (P.L. 111-203).
4. Rescissions made in accordance with PL 111-226.